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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## BRIEF COMMENT

### ON DOINGS AND THINGS OF A WEEK.

**European Socialists Learning to Know Real Gompers—Mexican "Peace" Assurances—Mrs. Belmont's Interest in Woman Suffrage an Artful Move—Heated Debate on Pure Food.**

The Paris correspondent of the Stockholm, Sweden, "Socialdemokraten" says: "Gompers claims he came to study economic conditions in Europe; his actual purpose is to remove the unfavorable impressions existing about him and the A. F. of L. in Europe."—Score one more for the power of the truth unflinchingly insisted on. Gompers and his A. F. of L. were at one time highly popular things in Europe. They were that due to the partly stupid, partly interestedly false reports sent to European Socialist papers by Socialist party and the like sources. It was The People's unflinching exposition of the man's betrayal of Labor's cause that broke a breach through that wall. Winkelried died in making a breach for his followers in the enemy's ranks. The Socialist Labor Party makes the breach, and survives to enjoy the triumph.

No doubt the Bengali journalist Nihal Singh, who described the "snare and delusion" of marriage, as generally practiced in America, told the truth. But it is a fractional truth. The fraction he left untold is the "snare and delusion" of marriage as generally practiced in his own country.—Query: Has marriage no choice but between the two sets of "snares and delusions"? Is there not a common cause at bottom of the two "snares and delusions," these being but different manifestations of the same primal cause—the modern social system?

The following, from William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia, Kans., "Daily Gazette," and reproduced in the New York "Evening Post" concerning things in France reads quaintly in the shadow of the articles that capitalist-clerical interests get up to show that "Socialism is losing ground" in Europe: "But there is a new, strong, note coming into expression in France, perhaps more clearly than any place else in the world. It is the voice of the poor—of what writers of economics call the proletariat—those who do the world's rough work—the farmers, the fishermen, the miners, the iron-workers, the street laborers, and their wives and children. In the Salon this year one is surprised to find the large number of works of art devoted to the portrayal of labor and the life of the poor. This was particularly true of the sculpture. The great white room was filled with marbles and bronzes and plasters glorifying labor. They were beautiful groups, too—these figures of men at work. And they were made by sympathetic hands. It is inevitable that, when ideals like those in the Salon get into art, they should get into politics. France now is a Socialist republic. They have a republican Socialism there now. The next step will be the Socialism of the proletariat, the social democracy. And it will be no bloody revolution that will bring it about. The Frenchman is too prosperous, too thrifty for bloodshed. It will be a peaceful revolution from middle class control to the control of the proletariat."

Senor Mariscal, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, hastens to declare that there has never been any fear of revolution in Mexico. Senor Mariscal's declaration, the hurry with which it is made, mark an epoch in Mexican domestic affairs. Capital needs peace. While much capital ever is invested in fomenting war, the bulk of capital shrinks into its shell at the slightest whiff of disturbance. The Mexico of old would not have been as nervous to give assurances of peace, whether the assurance is truthful or not. The Mexico of to-day is a Mexico that is run by investors. These need purchasers for their stocks. Hence, they will ever deny things that tend to "bear" their property.

The reporter of the clash, that took place between the striking population of McKees Rock and the deputy sheriffs, presumes too much upon the irrationality of his readers. True enough the people whom the despatch is intended for are an unthinking crew. Yet it is highly improbable that even

they will swallow the reasoning that "The men of the mob were the first to resort to firearms, and as a result Harry Exeter, a deputy sheriff, was shot dead." The circumstance that Exeter was shot dead is no evidence of his not having started the firing; while the circumstance of his having been a deputy sheriff is strong presumptive evidence that he did.

'Tis not "hospitality" that the tent of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont afforded to the suffragists at Newport. What the lady's tent did was to help trap the suffragists' movement. With the male Belmonts straining every nerve to disfranchise their exploited wage slaves, lest these use the ballot, and the opportunities the ballot offers, to give their plunderers a backhanded wipe, 'tis not likely that the female Belmonts will ingenuously give aid and comfort to a movement whose success would tend to strengthen the political power of the male proletariat, by vesting the suffrage in the mothers, wives and daughters of the workers.

Theological disputations are proverbially acrimonious. They can not be otherwise. Theologians spin their theories out of their own particular navels. No wonder they should disagree. No wonder that, in disagreeing, they should wax heated. Discussions over private views based upon individual fancies ever are bitter. But a scientific subject, such as whether benzoate of soda is harmful as a preservative, that should be a matter for calm, cool reasoning. Why, then, the bitter tilt on the subject that took place between the experts at the Denver convention of the Pure-Food Association? There is not a thing that the conflict of interests, incited by capitalist society, does not debauch.

"Concentration" is progressing in Honduras. The scores of foreign debts, owed by Honduras to foreign creditors (read sharks), are speedily to be consolidated by and through transfer to a J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate. Bigger fish swallow smaller ones. The paunch of a syndicate is none too small presently to swallow Honduras herself.

Though no press despatches convey the news, one knows that the unemployed problem, the sweating problem, the child labor problem and other "problems" springing from the exploitation of the workers are due for a startling outburst in England. How does one know? Because Sir Conan Doyle has headed a move to carry attention away overseas, and focus it upon King Leopold's atrocities in the Congo. Leopold's "orgie of blood, lust and greed," as Doyle calls it, is bad enough, one knows. But why make so much fuss over it when all England's a Congo?

It is not alone the National Congress which has lost its geographical nature, and become the Representatives and Senators of this or that industry; recent political developments in New York City reveal Tammany Hall to be built along the identical lines. There is, for instance, a Charles F. Murphy, Grand Pasha from the New York Contracting and Trucking Company and the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company; a James J. Frawley, Senator from the Williams Engineering and Construction Company; a Timothy D. Sullivan, Senator from the plumbing firm of O'Brien and Ryder; a James Ahearn, Borough President from a painting concern; a Thomas F. McAvoy, Executive Committee Chairman from still a third excavation and contracting company; a Bart Dunn, Leader from a house wrecking institution; and so on through the list.

"Women throw bombs"—so run the despatches from McKees Rocks in the plutocratic press. From which the intelligent reader will conclude:—

Either the despatches are a lie of the whole cloth, intended to throw disrepute upon the strikers by the, with capitalists, favorite method of bearing false testimony against their neighbors; Or, the despatches are true in so far that bombs were thrown.

If the latter is the case, then—

Either, the despatches lie when they report that the bombs were thrown by women, and the fact is that the bombs were thrown by some police spy.

The Swedish proletariat, now on strike for living conditions, and invoking the support of their fellow proletarians of the world, are discovering that there is a press censorship in their country, "as rigid as in Russia." They should add: "and as rigid as in America."

In the matter of the press censorship an additional illustration is furnished of the contrast between semi-feudal Europe and raw-boned American capitalism. In semi-feudal Europe the blunt ways of feudalism still prevail in many respects, and have been inherited by the present capitalist lord. In Russia, for instance, the proletariat is roughly manufactured by being physically torn from the land that he tilled; in America he is "smoked out" like Indians "smoke out" badgers, and like the white man "smokes out" our "wards, the Indians." In Europe generally, the workingman is bluntly disfranchised, by bluntly expressed electoral laws that establish a property qualification; here in America his Shoddyship the capitalist seeks to reach the same

of the stupid-corrup theory of "veiled dynamism."

"Suppressed Facts" is the name of the latest addition to the Socialist party press, made in Seattle, Wash. It is the first paper of that party that does not carry a false name. "Suppressed Facts" is a name that truly expresses the gist of the party it represents, and whose propaganda is one of deception. The Seattle "Suppressed Facts" illustrates the point to perfection. It is a four-page broadside devoted entirely to exposing Dr. Titus, the S. P. pillar of the West, together with the Dr.'s incubates.

Hitherto Mr. Bolton Hall could not be classified under the head of "Innovators." The gentleman followed religiously, devoutly, even slavishly, the beaten path of "philanthropists" and "reformers" generally. Now, however, he has suddenly struck an independent trail. Hitherto Australia was the stereotyped type to which philanthropic reformers ever pointed in proof of the practicability of their schemes, and in lubrication of the funds requisite for the scheme. (Philanthropists can not live on air.) Mr. Bolton Hall, a second Columbus in daringly striking a new route, daringly turns his back to Australia, and uses Germany instead. Truly an innovator is he who would point to Germany in support of freak land schemes of philanthropy, and who, in addition, expects to raise \$70,000 in promotion of the scheme.

The "Citizens' Union" is after Police Commissioner Baker for his slackness in enforcing "the excise and some other laws." This goes to show that the "Citizens' Union" has caught on to the confessions made by ex-Commissioner Bingham to the effect that the police is up to its elbows in politics, i. e., corruption. Now, to even things up, Commissioner Baker should get after the members of the "Citizens' Union" for their slackness in observing the "excise and some other laws," thus proving that he is on to the civic virtues of "Citizens' Unions" in general, the present one in particular.

### NO POOR IN CHICAGO.

**Lying Mission Superintendent Comes to Aid of Capitalists.**

Chicago, August 24.—A remarkable example of how evil conditions close at home are purposely buried from sight by making a big fuss over evil conditions somewhere else, is given in a lying statement by Dr. R. Harris Lloyd, superintendent of the South-west Mission, in London, England, who has spent many years among the poverty stricken unemployed in London.

"It would be a good thing for Chicago to have part of London's poor in the city," he said last night. "It would also be a good thing for London. Poverty there is almost indescribable, and there is almost no way to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, because there is no work for the willing man to do."

"In Chicago it is different; employment of one sort or another can always be obtained, either in the city or through city employment agencies, which supply the demands of the Western farmers in need of men."

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## THE CENSORSHIP

end by devious ways. 'Tis so also with the "liberty of the press."

What is the censorship? what its purpose?

The purpose of a censorship is to keep the masses in ignorance of things that are, and that they should know. Where this practice exists there is a censorship. How is the thing done in Europe?—bluntly, frankly, or in various degrees of frankness and bluntness. Everybody knows it. The same thing is done here in America; but how?—under cover of "No censorship!" Here the thing is done by means of "Press Agencies." Capitalist concerns organize these, "for the promotion of speedy intelligence." The "Press Agency" is under capitalist supervision, and, by means of the Agency, deliberately false news is scattered throughout the country. The myriad papers of the land publish the bogus stuff. As "they all say so" the appearance is given of each paper confirming the others. In fact, each but repeats the bogusness that radiates from ONE CEN-

TER—the Agency. Obviously, there is no practical difference between suppressing intelligence, as is done in Europe, and stuffing the masses with false information. 'Tis the censorship.

The fact is now experienced in the matter of the Swedish strike. It does not suit the ruling class of Sweden that the fact of the strike's continuance and vigor be known. Hence they bluntly censor the reports thereon. It suits the American ruling class none the better to have the facts of the Swedish strike known by the American proletariat. These phenomena of mammoth strikes in Europe are recurring too frequently of late, and at too short intervals—one day in France, the next in Spain, now in Sweden. The phenomenon may wake up our own workers, now narcotized by Gompersism. Hence the Agency is scattering the bogus news that the strike is a fiasco.

There is a censorship in America, as in Russia,—only much more insidious.

## HELL AT MCKEES ROCKS

**Pressed Steel Car Works the Gap-ing Mouth of It.**

### HORRIBLE TALE REVEALED.

**Strike-Breakers, Lured by Lies Into the Place, and Unable to Stand Frightful Conditions, Desert by the Hundred—Food Not Fit for Jackals—Men Beaten and Kicked Unmercifully—Forced to Work in Spite of Illness—Held to Tasks by Musket-ed Guard.**

McKees Rocks, Pa., August 28.—Sensational charges grew out of the continued investigation by the government into the allegations of peonage at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant, at the hearings held in the Federal building before Special Agents H. W. Hoagland and Oscar Pagnoli to-day.

Dramatic interest attaches to the well-founded statement to-day that the Pressed Steel Car Company has maintained secret places in the plant, where men whose silence was demanded, were kept. From these dark chambers suggesting the inquisitorial dungeons of the middle ages, no sound can emerge. Dissatisfied workmen, once thrown into these places, never obtain assistance or aid in their own discovery. In these sound proof vaults, it is declared, were imprisoned rebellious men, at the very time the investigating party was making its journey through the mills the other day.

Within a few hours the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company will be entirely deserted again, save for the police officers.

The strike breakers are quitting their jobs about 250 at a time, and by to-morrow they all will have gone.

About 250 men left the works this morning. The remaining 300 have announced their intention of leaving early to-morrow. A number of these men also declare their intention of making informations against "Sam" Cohen, the boss of the strike breakers, and against deputy sheriffs, charging peonage and assault.

None of the men who have quit their jobs has been paid for his work. They will take this matter up with counsel.

"We could not stand it," said one of the strike breakers this morning. "They treated us like dogs. Of all the promises made when we were hired not one was kept. We were practically starved, and what little food we did get was moldy. Everyone who ate it got sick."

"When we dared complain we were beaten and kicked. Everyone swore at us and called us vile names. We were made to work whether we were sick or not, and when we said we wanted to quit the bosses threatened to blow our heads off with big revolvers which they flourished."

"One man named Charles Rooney, a tinner from Brooklyn, is in the box car

lockup because he wanted to leave the plant last night. They beat him up. One of the deputies beat him with his black-jack and then arrested him. The rest of us were told that if we quit we would not get any money. We haven't been paid yet. They told us to come around Monday."

Lying and treachery of every sort has been resorted to by the company's agents in order to secure strike breakers, according to the statements of Frank Clancy, of Chicago, and J. Morris, of New York. Clancy is a boss brick layer, and was told that he would be given employment on a building being erected in Indiana. He declares he did not wish to come to Pittsburgh, and that he knows nothing about steel working. He declares he has been detained inside the plant against his will for two weeks.

Morris, whose check number is 15,302, is a carpenter by trade, and he declares that he, too, was told that he was being taken to Indiana.

"I did not know I was in Pittsburgh until I found myself inside the plant," said he. "Then I wanted to get out, but they wouldn't let me. They beat me and kicked me, and threatened to kill me. I was afraid to attempt to escape for fear of being shot, or thrown in the box car. I intend to make informations against Cohen and some of his bosses for assault."

Horrible examples of the deadly effect of the moldy food given the strike breakers are found among them. Two of the men fell to the ground in a faint shortly after leaving the plant this morning. They have been poisoned by rotten food. The men declare that a majority of those inside are ill and in need of medical attention.

George Coler, a butcher by trade, was signed by the company's agents through false promises and this morning found his first opportunity to escape from the plant. He declares the meat served to the men is unusually decayed and unfit for consumption even by jackals.

Arrested without warrant, on the information of a man known to be his bitter enemy, and held in a filthy, disease-infected box car lockup for 44 hours without food or water, as a witness to an outrage which occurred while he was several miles distant, was the experience of Anthony Pavic Vuk. This was another example of the brazen outrages practiced by the state troopers, the deputy sheriffs and the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Vuk was released yesterday afternoon by order of the coroner, who gave instruction that, in future, no prisoner shall be confined over 12 hours, and, if possible, all men held on order of the coroner shall be given a hearing the day of the arrest.

Vuk, who is an acknowledged leader among the foreigners, and who speaks nearly all their languages, has always urged the men to refrain from violence and his arrest has done much to inflame the men in their feeling of hatred for the troopers and the deputies.

The story of his arrest and confinement, as told by Vuk, is a revelation of the disgraceful and brutal treatment of inoffensive and innocent men.

"I left Joseph Labic's hotel, in McKees Rocks, Sunday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock," said Vuk. "and went to Allegheny to mail a number of letters appealing for financial aid for the strikers. I remained at the post office for

(Continued on page 6.)

### STODEL'S TOUR.

Through Puritan Connecticut Pans Out in Results.

Norwich, Conn., August 26.—The town of Willimantic, Conn., which is controlled by the Thread Trust and a few other parasites, was reached by me on the 24th of August.

I found great "prosperity" in that city. When I reached the mill buildings, which looked like a long prison with a Bastille tower in the middle, I was told that the slaves sentenced therein received as high as \$8 per week, and many were the married women wage slaves at work there trying to help support the family on wages insufficient to purchase even the cheap refuse food diet of the working class.

Boys work in that mill from the age of 12 years up, and as a result of "mill welfare" continually smoke and chew tobacco. The hardest worked slaves in the mills live in the dirtiest shacks and shanties alongside the railroad freight tracks, and instead of garden surroundings they have the dumped refuse of the city to gaze upon through their windowless windows!

On Post Office Square of that city I held a meeting, and many attended. Five pamphlets were sold. One Mr. A. J. Bowen, of 755 Main street, Willimantic, looked into a Sue book, the "Gold Sickle," and copied off the preface portion relating to the "Law and Order" patriotic hypocrisy of the capitalist class. He said that "such language is against this grand country of ours."

Last night I spoke on Union Square in this City of Norwich. This place has many mills and many wage slaves receive the "grand" wages that keep them in the shanties that belong to the Mill Owners. Velvet mills, cotton mills and woolen mills are located here.

Ten books were sold on the Square last night, after I explained the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the industrial form of organization.

To-day at noon time I delivered a talk from the top of a town sign post, after having been boosted up on top by a wage worker. This place, near Norwich, is called Taftville, so I gave them Taftism, Socialism and industrialism, and sold 10 pamphlets and distributed Weekly Peoples to the wage slaves of the Ponemah mills. Five thousand souls are exploited in that mill.

S. A. J. Stodel.

### TO CRUSH ALL STRIKES.

**Head of Metal Polishers' Union to Arrange Things for the Bosses.**

Cincinnati, O., August 28.—Charles Welby, vice-president of the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' International union living at Hamilton, Ontario, says that the time is coming in the United States when strikes will be so scarce that they will be big events.

The national executive board of the union is meeting in Cincinnati, and is taking steps against further disturbances by the members in the form of strikes.

President T. M. Daly says that in the future all differences are to be put up to a board of enquiry, which shall be chosen from the union and the employers, and that this board will then go over the details, and each side perhaps waive a bit from its former position, thus reaching an amicable agreement. If any local union fails to do this, it will be thrown out of the national body. Every means to secure an adjustment of any difficulties will be made, he says, before the members of a union will attempt to strike.

There will be no session of the union as a national convention for two years and these meetings of the national executive board are being held in lieu of conventions. The present sessions of the board will last until Friday.

POTTERY WAGE SCALE SETTLED

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—About 8,000 Trenton pottery workers and 12,000 in Ohio factories are affected by the settlement of the two years pottery wage scale by the committees of the operative and manufacturing potters which closed here yesterday. Many demands of the operatives were modified much and others were withdrawn.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

## COLORADO A. F. OF L.

**GOES UP ON EAR WHEN THE S. L. P. IS MENTIONED.**

**Old Member of Party Plays Wicked Prank on State Federation Convention by Springing Resolution Calling for Organization Under the Banner of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Unionism.**

Denver, Colo., August 16.—The Colorado State Convention of Labor held its annual convention last week, at Lafayette, Colo.

After the usual hot air speeches were delivered by labor misleaders of the local unions of Lafayette and the officers of the Federation, the various committees were appointed and the convention got down to business in the afternoon of the first day, August 9th, and listened to the yearly reports of the officers.

President George Hally in his report made a bitter attack upon the Brotherhood of Carpenters of Denver, who, some time ago, as has been reported in The People, made a contract with the employers for an increase of wages, with the understanding that the Brotherhood locals should withdraw from the Building Trades Council and assist the contractors in their attempt to disrupt the said body. The attempt was nearly a success as the Building Trades Council is practically out of existence. Hally, being its president, naturally feels sore on the carpenters and recommended in his report that the State Federation go on record demanding that the A. F. of L. discipline the locals of the Brotherhood.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer R. E. Crosky, the most important, showed that the federation has gone back considerably during the past year, losing approximately 1,100 members through suspensions, expulsions and withdrawals of large unions. During the year thirty-one unions dropped their membership for various causes and eleven were taken in. The total is now 8,886 paying members, as against 10,320 last year.

At the morning session of the second day resolutions were presented and among the first ones to be read, and by far the most important, were two introduced by L. D. Hosman of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, an old S. L. P. man, and as the resolutions if adopted, would have placed the State Federation on record as endorsing the S. L. P. and industrial unionism, they naturally caused a big row.

The first resolution of Hosman's recited in part the S. L. P. national platform and then continued as follows:

"The political program of the American Federation of Labor of rewarding its friends by electing them and rebuking its enemies by defeating them is illusory, chimerical and fallacious, and can only result in disuniting the working class and adding to the already enormous amount of pessimism."

"Resolved, Therefore, that we call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious political party aware of its rights and determined to conquer."

This resolution was, of course, killed by a vote of 50 to 12, after a heated discussion during which Delegate Hosman and others used the opportunity to denounce the A. F. of L. and pointed out the fact that the Colorado Labor Legislative Committee was a ridiculous affair and absolutely inefficient, that every measure adopted by the legislature through the activity of the committee, was ineffective, mere jokes or, still worse, a game for grafters and crooks.

Many efforts were made to shut off Hosman, but he continued his attack upon the enemies of labor in spite of the protests and points of order.

The second resolution is here given in full and is self-explanatory.

"Whereas, During the past fifty years nearly all industries have developed from small individual enterprises, through all stages of co-partnerships, corporations, syndicates and stock companies to what is commonly known as trusts or absolute monopolies; and,

"Whereas, Along with this capitalist development, labor organizations sprung into existence, with the teaching that the capitalist was as necessary to production as the worker, and therefore their interests were identical; and all that labor

(Continued on page 2)



# SWEDEN STRIKE

ARMY OF 300,000 STRIKERS MAINTAIN RANKS INTACT.

Delegates of Swedish Unions to This Country Issue Statement of Causes Leading up to Monster Walkout and Appeal for Funds—Bosses Started Strike, Desiring to Smash Labor Organizations—Men Withstand Insults and Grimly Resolve to Win Though Diet Should be Salt, Bread, and Water.

A cablegram received here August 27 by the delegates, C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, representing the striking workmen of Sweden, states that the labor struggle continues as strong as on the first day of the gigantic walk-out of the 300,000 employees. There has been no desertion from the ranks. On the contrary, the most splendid spirit prevails and the employers are helpless in the face of the situation.

The cable dispatch received reads as follows:

"Stockholm, Aug. 27, 1939.  
"To Arbetsnär, New York.  
"Struggle continues unchanged in the fourth week. Solidarity unbroken. Excellent spirit.  
"Landssekreterariatet,  
"Herman Lindquist."

The delegates, Tholin and Sandgren have drawn up the below statement of the causes giving rise to the present industrial strife in Sweden, and it will be sent to all trade union and labor organizations throughout the United States, asking them to contribute financial support. The statement follows:

The general strike now in progress in Sweden since August 4, 1939, is not to be considered as a strike in the common sense of the word. The strike has not been commenced in order to secure to the workers increased wages or shorter hours, but it is the inevitable result of the aggressive tactics adopted by the "Swedish Employers' Association."

Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last great economic crisis in America—a depression which for the workers carried in its train many difficulties besides the lack of employment—the organized employers in Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country) have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the National organization (the Landsorganisation) of Swedish workers.

Their method has been to threaten with unlimited lockout in case their terms were not accepted.

Thus, during the course of the year 1938, the organized employers put the Swedish workmen and the whole Swedish people before the possibility of a complete lockout and a general suspension of work not less than four times, in their attempt to bring about a destructive and final struggle with the organized workers.

These conflicts were, however, solved, mainly to the satisfaction of the workers, and on the basis of previously existing conditions, through the arbitration of a commission appointed by the government, which evidently feared and wanted to postpone the struggle planned by the employers.

Through these constant struggles under threats of mass-lockouts the resources of the workers' organizations were deplorably decimated, and for this reason the employers placed great hopes and expectations in a renewal of the attack. Profiting by the favorable circumstances they again began their assaults upon the National organization of workers this year, with the determination of dealing it a blow after which it should no more raise its head.

In order to accomplish this, they used the following method: In three different industries, and in rather insignificant places, wage reductions of a slashing character were dictatorially ordered, reductions so large that, in view of the continually increasing cost of living, it would have been entirely out of the question for the workers to submit to them.

In order to enforce an acceptance of the reduced wages in these out-of-the-way places, the Employers' Association on the 5th of July declared a lock-out against all the workers in the three industries concerned, announcing at the same time that if their demands were not acceded to, on the 26th of July the lockout would be extended to include 50,000 men and on the 2nd of August to 80,000 men.

As the workers could not possibly recede from their defensive position, these hard decisions were carried out, and on the 2nd of August 80,000 men and women were shut out from work in such industries as the employers

could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back to work except after an unconditional surrender, and furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lockout to include all organized workers. These facts throw a lurid light upon the woeful lamentations of the employers over the workmen's "attack on society," since they themselves had planned the same kind of "attack."

It was in the face of this situation that the representative assembly of the organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than twenty-five years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle.

In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millstones of the successive lockouts, the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow-workers. Still more, a small organization of workers, classed among the "yellow unions" and hitherto accused of running the errands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

Leaving out of account the agricultural workers, only the employees of the government and the municipalities, such as railway, postal, telegraph, telephone, lighting, street-cleaning, and water-works employees are still at work upon the advice of the other organized workers, and for the tactical reasons too long to explain.

All these governmental and municipal employees, who are also well organized, are assessing themselves heavily to support the strikers, and will in all probability go out on strike at the proper time if it is found desirable.

It may consequently be said that the Swedish working people almost to a man have stood up in defense of their organization and for all its high and noble aspirations. Strike-breakers are next to impossible to find within the ranks of the actual workers. All rumors to the contrary are fabrications.

But equally strong and united stand the employers, with determination to crush the organization of the workers. In its origin the general strike is entirely void of political and revolutionary aims, and is of a purely economic character. What it may become in the course of events if the employers persist in their ambitious designs, remains for the future to show.

As it is, more than 300,000 workers are striking, which means that over a million men, women and children now are actually starving, or on the verge of starvation.

In spite of this desperate condition the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arms, gibes and insults on the part of their adversaries, or the machinations of "agents provocateurs," have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the dearly longed-for follies that would create an occasion for the use of rifles and machine guns. In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden been such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike. The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

But in order to maintain the fight, until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call it off, the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal resources being entirely inadequate. The Swedish workers, used to hardship, are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of salt, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance, assessing themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions, and from all over the world come messages of cheer and promises of help. But even all this does not suffice.

It is for this reason that the Executive Committee of the Swedish "Landsorganisation" has sent us, the undersigned, to America to appeal to all American workers to tender speedy and powerful help.

Knowing full well that you fully appreciate the international importance of the struggle now going on in Sweden, that you would count a defeat for the Swedish workers as your

COLORADO A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page one.)

wanted was a fair day's pay for a fair day's work; and, "Whereas, Through the rapid centering of ownership of all industries into the hands of a very small number of men; the introduction of machinery of great productive powers, subdivision of labor and systematized methods, labor, with its obsolete methods of warfare—the strike and the boycott—is now almost absolutely at the mercy of the employing classes; and,

"Whereas, It is becoming more apparent every day that there can be no peace between capitalists and the working class, because the capitalist, who produces nothing, wants all, and the working class, which produces everything, is forced into a state of penury and want; and "Whereas, These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is declared in any department thereof, making an injury to one an injury to all; therefore be it,

"Resolved, The State Federation of Labor take such steps as are necessary to organize labor by industries instead of by crafts, not only for the purpose of every day struggle with organized capitalism, but also with the object of putting a summary end to the existing barbarous conflict by placing the land and all the means of production and distribution in the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder."

This resolution was amended so as partly to change its meaning and render it harmless, and was then adopted, making it appear that the State Federation favors industrial unionism.

Another resolution passed by the convention reads as follows:

"Whereas, The State of Colorado holds title to thousands of acres of lands underlaid with coal, and the United States holds title to vast tracts in this State, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the legislature of the State of Colorado establish a mining bureau for the purpose of creating means and methods of mining coal and distributing it to the people of Colorado at cost, union labor only to be employed and union conditions to prevail, and

"Resolved, That the legislature of Colorado memorialize Congress to relinquish title to all mineral underlying all unoccupied government land, the same to come under operation of the mining bureau and to be treated similarly to land above mentioned as state land."

Complying with the recommendations of President Hally the convention voted to call upon the A. F. of L. to enact laws that will compel unions to affiliate with the central bodies of the crafts to which they belong, and provide a penalty of suspension, if they fail to do so. The resolution was aimed at the Brotherhood carpenters in particular, and as Hally was elected delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. at Toronto next fall, to present the case, a bitter fight over the Brotherhood may be looked for at that gathering.

The convention also voted to donate \$234, the remainder of a strike fund in the treasury, to assist the Building Trades Council of Denver, in its fight.

As usual, at these conventions of the pure and simple craft unions, the election of officers caused a great deal of interest. President Hally refused to stand for reelection as he wants to devote his time to the building trades fight in Denver, and no doubt as a side line, he will devote some time to capitalist politics as he has done in the past.

John McLennon of the United Mine Workers, was elected president and W. T. Hickey, of the Web Pressmen's Union, of Denver, is the new secretary-treasurer. G. A.

own lips, and that you will count their victory as your victory, we bring you fraternal greetings from your Swedish fellows, and their thanks in advance for assistance rendered.

All appropriations and contributions should be sent to Landssekreterariatet, Stockholm, Sweden.

Yours for the welfare of the working class,

C. E. Tholin,  
John Sandgren,  
Authorized delegates from the Swedish Landsorganisation.  
New York, August 27, 1939.

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# KATZ REPORTS

ON CONDITIONS UP NEW YORK STATE AS HE FOUND THEM.

S. L. P. Strong and Healthy, Reaching Out to Solid Growth—S. P., Its Future Now Behind It, Lies the Burnt Stick of the Vote-Catching Rocket—Meetings Well Attended and Well Received.

Paterson, N. J., August 28.—Since my last report, published in the Weekly People, I filled Boris Reinstein's dates at Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester.

At Syracuse the Section of the Socialist Labor Party maintains its old headquarters at 14 Meyers Block. Right opposite the S. L. P. headquarters is the City Hall of Syracuse, a very large electric letter sign above its portals reading: "Syracuse Bids You Welcome." This, read by a stranger, gives him the feeling that he is among friends, and he spends his money quicker and easier.

Syracuse is a city where industry and commerce are highly developed. It has a number of typewriter factories and a very large automobile factory, besides the well known power works, etc. The business, too, is in the hands of the big capitalists, and company and trust stores are more in evidence than in the large cities in the land. These trust concerns take all imaginable forms, from large department stores to the up-to-date lunch rooms, where one has the privilege of waiting upon himself, and by eating his meals from the side of the chair he is sitting on, can develop to be quite a contortionist.

Recently trolley lines have been established connecting Syracuse with the cities of Utica, Rome, Auburn and Rochester, and also with a very large number of small towns and villages. The people in the small towns now come to Syracuse to do their buying, and the country store is going the way of the old stage coach.

Not long ago a Syracuse milk dealer was caught selling milk that contained a large percentage of embalming fluid. Syracuse is surely up-to-date.

My efforts in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party were not as successful as I wished. An open air meeting was held, but the weather was against us. I secured four subs to The People, and one to Der Arbeiter. I also sold a set of Sue books, and several members made donations to the state campaign fund. Syracuse is in need of consistent agitation work.

At Auburn, as in Oklahoma, the S. P. made substantial gains in its vote last fall, and that movement is going there now through the stage that in other cities it has already gone through. The vote increased there from about 150 to over 500 and the S. P. men think that they will soon "capture" the city. I found some material in the S. P. at Auburn that I believe will develop after gaining more experience. I succeeded in getting the most earnest man in that party to buy some S. L. P. literature and subscribe for The People.

The Socialist Labor Party has some staunch friends at Auburn, and also those who have been (as the Editor of The People correctly calls it) "stuffed." One of these men who allow anyone who comes along to turn them into a sort of rag-bag of slander and vituperation told me that Reinstein and De Leon owned the Daily People, and that the New York "Sun" has its printing done in the Daily People plant. Mr. Curtis of Buffalo stuffed this man.

At Rochester things look much brighter. At the three open air meetings which were held, quite some pamphlets were sold, new readers to Party organs gained, and also applications for membership in the Socialist Labor Party received.

The S. P. in Rochester has the days of its going up into the sky like a Fourth of July rocket, behind its back; all that is left of it now is the stick. The Sievermans and Martindales have gone to other parts, where people don't know them as well as they do in Rochester. The big S. P. vote of former days has vanished, and disintegration has set in, in the S. P. local. Recently the organizer of that local resigned from that party, I was told by an S. P. man, that this man had been the most active worker, and that in his resignation he stated that he had come to the conclusion that there was no class struggle. I had no opportunity to meet the man himself, and do not know if this was the reason he gave. It may be just the other way, that the man just found that there is a class struggle and acted consistently—left the S. P.

A hall meeting was also held at Rochester. That too was successful. Rochester has now a population of over 200,000, and is a city of the first class. The working class in Rochester has been well supplied with leaflets for many a year by the S. L. P. Section in that city. The effect could be seen at the open air meetings, where, after the meetings were

# CHARITY

BY LOUIS C. FRAINA, NEW YORK.

The futility and bankruptcy of Charity is to-day a demonstrated fact. One is appalled at the poverty and misery rampant in society; and Charity stands impotent and aghast before it. To seek to alleviate the horrors of poverty with the puerile methods of Charity is comparable to the efforts of the fool who would empty the mighty ocean with a tin cup. For nineteen hundred years "Christian" Charity has sought to stem the tide of misery and poverty, ministering to the poor and the needy, the weak and the unfortunate; yet misery has risen higher and higher. Its wall more bitter and heart-rending. All its efforts have been but a delusion and a snare,—a delusion and a snare in that Charity sought to abolish a state of misery inevitable so long as exploitation and injustice were co-existent in society.

Historic is the fact of the clergy pluming themselves on their Charity. Rather should they bow their heads in shame, for their role has been a hypocritical and futile one. Did the toilers, goaded to desperation by exploitation and misery, cry aloud for justice?—the clergy have replied with the smug assurance of a reward beyond the skies, seeking to have the exploited bear their lot in patience. Have the exploited sought some relief from their misery?—the followers of the lowly Nazarene have ostentatiously dropped them a few crumbs in Charity. But never have they sought to destroy the causes of poverty and misery; for the clergy have profited and waxed fat on the exploitation of the toilers. Heaven in the future, Charity for the present: thus have they ever answered the wail of the disinherited.

In order that their own nest should be feathered the clergy have ever allied themselves with the dominant class in society, defending and extolling their every act of merciless exploitation. No victory of war has been so brutal, no tyrant's deed so shameful, no act of exploitation so hideous, but that religious prelates have invoked God's blessing upon it.

True Charity has been, relatively speaking, lacking among the clergy; it has been for them an ostentatious but hollow mockery, a means of currying favor with the masses. It has been a mockery, a stench in the nostrils of honest men and women.

The Charity that springs direct from the human heart is a beautiful thing, however ineffective it may be in destroying misery. It is a tribute to the innate kindness of humanity. Such Charity consists, not in ostentatious display, in the giving to the poor of what one does not need with the object of attracting attention, but of personal service to those in need. It was of this sort of Charity that Victor Hugo wrote:

"How fair her glorious features shine,  
Wherein the hand of God hath set  
An angel's attributes divine.  
With all a woman's sweetness met.

"Above the old man's couch of woe  
She bows her forehead, pure and even,  
There's nothing fairer here below,  
There's nothing grander up in heaven.

"Than when caressingly she stands  
(The cold hearts wakening 'gain  
their heat),  
And holds within her holy hands  
The little children's naked feet.

"Then over all the earth she runs,  
And seeks in the cold mists of life,  
The poor forsaken, little ones  
Who droop and weary in the strife."

How rare is this sort of Charity! How few are the instances to be recorded of Charity seeking "in the cold mists of life" the "poor forsaken little ones," ministering to their needs, easing their burdened young lives, bringing back the bloom of childhood to faded, withered cheeks. "Suffer little children to come unto us, for from such do we reap Huge Profits," cry the Masters of Life. And the children go unto them. In mill and mine and factory do we see them toiling from morn till night, four million strong, with wan, emaciated cheeks, listless eyes, stooping shoulders, and starved, stunted bodies. Where is the happy, careless laugh of childhood, the inalienable gift of Nature to all children? Why are they not at school sowing

their young minds with the seeds of learning and knowledge? Why are they not romping amid the beauties of Nature's playground, building up normal, healthy bodies? And still that cry goes up: "Suffer little children to come unto us, for from such do we reap Huge Profits." And none seek these children and ease their burden of sorrow.

Assuredly are we lacking in that Charity which goes seeking "in the cold mists of life" the "poor forsaken little ones who droop and weary in the strife." Charity is ostentatious, brazen, loud, its only function seeming to be the advertising of certain "charitably disposed" men and women—also to gloss over the crimes of our industrial magnates and throw dust in the eyes of the people. Witness the Charity of a Carnegie, whose workmen are mercilessly exploited in his Steel Mills; the recent "barefoot dances" of Lady Constance Richardson, presumably for Charity, but really to gain notoriety for her; the fashionable "teas" given for charity; and a host of other instances too numerous to mention.

And as for organized Charity, cold, calculating, selfish, doing more for the officers and "spongers" than for the destitute, what does it accomplish? A little here, a little there: mere drops in the huge ocean of universal suffering. True, we have hospitals for the sick and the dying; and morgues for the dead. True, the Charity Organization Society last year rendered a little aid to ten thousand families in need of help, destitute, as the report says, "through no fault of their own." Miserably inadequate, in view of the thousands of families who are destitute and in need of help. And the picture is even more gloomy than this.

What of the workmen for whom industrial toil has all the ghastly strain of war, hundreds of thousands of whom are killed and injured in our industries every year? What of the poor women toiling in mills and sweat-shops, with the germs of tuberculosis eating their lives away?

What of the four million unemployed men, their families and themselves suffering from a lack of the necessities of life?

What of the thousands of once-honest workmen who have become tramps and thieves because society denies them the right to earn an honest living?

What of the awful host of 600,000 prostitutes, the wives and daughters of workmen, selling their bodies for a morsel of bread, forced to prostitute themselves because of poverty?

What of the four million children between the ages of five and sixteen years toiling in mill and mine and factory, denied the right of education and play, their young lives sacrificed for the profit of a parasitic horde of capitalists?

To solve this problem of human suffering and destitution Charity is impotent, a hideous mockery, and must make way for Justice. To those who are exploited, and as a result are suffering in poverty and misery, it is an insult to offer the crumbs of Charity. They scorn its paltry aid and loud and clear rises their demand for Justice. Too long have the Masters of Life exploited the toilers. Exploitation must cease. The private ownership of the means of production carries with it the power of exploitation, hence they must be made the collective possession of those who toil. The Glutton Class that feed and fatten on the misery of the workers must be destroyed, and the Socialist Republic established, wherein economic plenty being assured to all, Want and Charity will become the phantoms of a hideous past.

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# KAUTSKY ON GOMPERS

GERMAN SOCIALIST INFORMS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF REACTIONARY PRINCIPLES OF PRESIDENT OF A. F. OF L.

Translated by Henry Kahn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the issue of August 13th of "Die Neue Zeit," and under the caption "Samuel Gompers," Karl Kautsky deals with this latest American "student" of European labor conditions as follows:

Gompers, the president of the great American Federation of Labor, has come to Europe in order to study, so he says, the labor conditions of Europe and to initiate closer relations between the American and the European trade unions.

In the one as well as in the other endeavor, he may count on being met half way by all proletarian organizations. The Social Democracy has always supported whosoever came to study labor conditions, even when he came from the enemy's camp; the more so the president of an organization like the Federation of Labor. And so soon as we value closer relations of so powerful a proletarian organization—which also encompasses thousands of party comrades—with European organizations of the class struggle, we must, at every step that is to lead to this end, show to the plenipotentiary of this organization that degree of rapprochement which the organization itself deserves, without subjecting his person to specific criticism.

We know not whether and how Gompers has hitherto been active towards the consummation of the two tasks he has set himself. Certain it is that, besides, he is active in a yet different direction. He travels in Europe to have himself acclaimed at public meetings and to propagate that particular kind of trade union activity for which he stands. But as soon as he enters that field, he enters on ground upon which every one must be content to submit to public criticism. The duties of international solidarity by no means demand of us to agree, without critique, with every propagandist stranger just because he comes from abroad. It is just because it is often a case of persons, and conditions one does not know closely, that there is need of looking at them carefully before offering support. And applause means support.

At the meeting, held by Gompers in Berlin on July 31st, to speak about the trade union movement, he, strange to say, prevented the comrades who were present from finding out with whom they really had to deal, by simply designating any question as to how he stood towards Social Democracy as "improper" and "personal"! This being so, Mr. Gompers must consent that others answer the question for him. I regret that my absence from Berlin, at that time, prevented me from doing this sooner.

At the meeting in the trade union hall (Gewerkschaftshaus), it had already been pointed out that Gompers is an enemy of the American Social Democracy. Legien, as against that, contended that Gompers is a true revolutionist who is striving to unite the proletarian masses. If he did this in a form other than our own, we had no right to judge him. That concerned only the American workers. In case Comrade Legien has received this explanation from Gompers, he has, indeed, been badly deceived. Nothing can be more erroneous than such an assertion.

Gompers is not only an opponent of the specific form that the Socialist Movement has taken in America, but is an opponent of the proletarian class struggle as such. To appreciate his views, one must know, not only what he tells his European friends, but also what he says to the American public.

Let us only hear what he declared on the day before his departure for Europe at a farewell banquet in New York. This banquet was in itself characteristic. Besides representatives of labor organizations there had come quite a number of representatives of capitalism and its glad-hand men (Handlanger), among them the District Attorney of New York. Before that, he explained that he was going to Europe to study, to see whether there "so much praised methods were really the correct ones."

But, he added, that he already knew that these methods were wrong.

[At this point Kautsky quotes from the speech of Gompers, delivered at the banquet. He cites the president of the A. F. of L. as saying that the kind and the manner of European labor politics are thoroughly displeasing; that shortly after the convention of the Federation he (Gompers) had got in touch with sundry labor organizations and governments in European countries and had asked them to afford him an opportunity to orient himself on conditions in those countries at a meeting wherein all factions of labor organizations and representatives of the government would be present; that shortly he had received from Budapest, Hungary, two letters, one representing the workers, the other the government, and that both almost in the same words

had declared that such a meeting could not take place because the relation between labor organizations and the government were not such as to make possible joint deliberation or action; and that herein seemed to him to lie the kernel of the nut why the standard of life is so much better in America than in Europe: in America the representatives of labor and of the government could always come together to deliberate; that on the very evening of the banquet one could see the living proof thereof; none had been received by organized labor more heartily than the District Attorney of New York City, and that things must be so. Too often had the two parted without having agreed, but each time they learned to know each other better and why should they not? Was there not for all the common fatherland, the common interests, the wish felt by all to make the people happier, freer and more joyful? He knew he would not see this abroad, but he could say that nothing could convince him that the readiness for conflict of the workers against the government, and contrariwise, the government against the workers could bring any good to either side. His message to his European brothers would be a message of love, of harmony, and of mutual trust to each other, "to us and to our compatriots."]

Here we have Gompers the politician. He flows over with confidence in his capitalist compatriots; with the conviction that they all strive for the good of the people; that they have common interests with the proletarians. Political antagonisms are not the product of class antagonisms but the product of stupidity. Were Germany's workers and bourgeois all as wise as Mr. Gompers, there would be no class struggle in Germany.

For all that, it cannot be assumed that this blissful confidence arises because in America the governments and capitalists are particularly friendly to Labor. There is scarcely a more unscrupulous and sordid capitalist class than that of America; and there is scarcely a country wherein the capitalist class dominates more completely the political power, wherein laws are made and executed and broken—if it is profitable—more shamelessly in favor of the capitalists and against the workers than in the United States. Notwithstanding all that, Gompers is full of confidence.

His harmony does not, however, like an occasional pretty turn of speech to catch bourgeois applause; it has become the essence of his political activity. Thanks to this he has managed to become first vice-president of the Civic Federation, a capitalist establishment of recent years, brought forth by the advent of the Social Democracy, and which has set itself the aim to bring together workers and bourgeois in a common effort. In truth and in fact it has become a militant organization against Socialism and the proletarian class struggle against which, because of the amplitude of funds at its disposal, it conducts an energetic propaganda. The Civic Federation, in point of fact, is getting to be, in the United States, ever more what the Imperial Union (Reichsverband) is in Germany. And it is the vice-president of this American Imperial Union who was presented, on July 31st, to the workingmen of Berlin as a man who is a true revolutionist and, therefore, as deserving of their warmest sympathy.

And the way he obtained this sympathy is also characteristic of Mr. Gompers. As we have seen, he had promised, in his farewell address, to preach to the workers of Europe the same gospel of harmony and confidence between Capital and Labor that he espouses in America. Stronger yet did his friends declare this. [Here Kautsky quotes Jacob Cantor as saying that it would be easy for Gompers in going to Europe practically as plenipotentiary of the American workers, to revolutionize the labor movement of the Old World according to his "sane" principles, and show them there what can be accomplished under "sane" and conservative leadership.]

But so much Gompers has already learned in Europe that he knows he would only make himself ridiculous with his gospel of harmony and confidence and he wisely keeps it to himself. And when Comrade Dittmer, by his questions, wanted to give him a chance to develop his "sane principles," wherewith he can "with ease revolutionize the Labor Movement of the Old World" he does not seize this opportunity with avidity to make propaganda for his convictions, but feels bitterly wronged by this indiscreet ferreting into his private affairs. The double role of president of the Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Civic Federation Gompers plays only in America. In Europe he appears exclusively as the president of the Labor Federation. That of vice-president of the Imperial Union he forgot about on his

trip across.

As a Socialist baiter Mr. Gompers acts only on a stage where he is sure of his claque. Caution is the better part of valor.

Why did he hide of the vice-president of the American Imperial Union it is so much that he must go just into the camp of the Social Democracy in order to get, specifically, their approbation?

Aye, he would not have done it, were it not that he needs this approbation very much.

Mr. Gompers is in a fair way of getting to the end of his rope in America. His "mis-successes" were of late too great. Of that, of course, he said nothing to his auditors in Berlin. These mis-successes also are only his "private affairs."

He praised his "labor politics," thanks to which the standard of living of the workers of America was higher than in Europe. This is ridiculous—humbug. The American workers have not attained a higher standard of living during recent decades, but have inherited it from their forefathers. It was, above all, a consequence of the presence of free land, of which every one who wanted to acquire independence, could get as much as he needed. It is, primarily, due to this that the standard of living in general, as well as that of the wage workers in particular, has been, and is yet, far higher in America than in Europe.

But this superiority, on which Gompers prides himself so much, is rapidly vanishing.

This is being attested by the complete cessation of emigration from Germany to America. But a few decades ago, the German workman improved considerably his condition when he emigrated to the United States and, for that reason, many sought their fortune there. Today, the superiority of the American standard of living has become so minimized, that emigration no longer pays.

The German workman has, during the last decade, generally raised his standard of living. That of the American workman has RECEDED. If the purchasing power of his wages, according to the census of 1896, often quoted by me, still stood 4.2 per cent above the average of the decade 1890-1899, it was only 1.5 per cent, in 1907, and that 1 1/2 per cent, he has surely lost during the crisis.

Just in the decade of the domination of the American Labor Movement by Mr. Gompers has the upward movement of the American working class come to a standstill.

We know very well that this depends upon factors for which Gompers is not responsible. The giving out of the free land reserves, the influx of masses of workers with a low standard of living, the establishment of large industries in the southern states and, nor is this the least, the strong growth of capitalist organizations, have brought about this result.

But it proves, at any rate, that Gompers has not the least cause to boast about the superiority of American over European labor conditions and to present that superiority to the workers of Europe as the fruit of his policy of harmony and confidence.

Mr. Gompers has not created the degrading influences of capitalism which at present make themselves so strongly felt in America; but he has done his best to smoothen their path, because, through his policy of conciliation, he has condemned the proletariat to complete political impotence.

The proletariat can only then develop political power, when it is united in a separate political class organization. Gompers and his men have brought their entire influence to bear to make impossible such an organization. Not a separate labor party shall the proletarians form, but they shall sell their votes to the highest bidder amongst capitalist candidates. Only they must not do it in the crude form of selling their votes for money. They were to give them to that one of the capitalist candidates who made the most promises.

A more ridiculous, also a more corrupting and, for the proletariat, politically demoralizing policy, is unthinkable. Thanks to that policy, there is not a democratic, industrial country where the workers are treated by their government and more particularly by the courts, with such disregard, as in America. From year to year, the freedom of action of the American proletariat, at one time so considerable, is being restricted. Never yet was this freedom of action so meagre as at present. The boycott has been made a crime. If the capitalists desire it, the strike too can, according to a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, be made legally illusory. Practically, it has been that in consequence of the injunction.

Labor legislation for the protection of

life and limb is backward and does not make the slightest advance. If a legislative body does sometimes, and for demagogic reasons, pass an act in favor of the workers, it has no need to feel that the capitalists will be hurt thereby. The courts declare every encroachment upon the freedom of property as unconstitutional and are thus enabled to nullify every inconvenient law for the protection of the workers, which same they do perform conscientiously. Only recently did the Supreme Court of Ohio declare invalid a law which prohibited night labor of children in factories. A decision of the highest court has declared as unconstitutional a Federal law, under which the railroads were made responsible for accidents to their employees, due to negligence of the roads. In the South of the United States, there prevails as yet the complete freedom in the exploitation of women and children, and the factories there repeat to-day, en masse, all the infamous and ghastly practices of the factory hells of Lancashire during the thirties and forties of the past century, which, at that time, were branded even by conservative politicians and which now, in our 20th century, pursue their murderous work, entirely unhampered, in the great republic that is so proud of its labor conditions. But not in the South alone do such conditions prevail. Only one example of many.

A bourgeois, philanthropic organ, "Charities" [now Survey], in New York, published, at the beginning of this year, an investigation of Pittsburgh conditions, that is, of the "most prosperous" community in the world, the results of which were condensed in the following points (March 6, 1909):

"1. An altogether incredible amount of overwork by everybody, reaching its extreme in the twelve hour shift for seven days in the week in the steel mills and the railway switchyards.

"2. Low wages for the great majority of the laborers employed by the mills, not lower than other large cities, but low compared with the maintenance of a normal American standard of living; wages adjusted to the single man in the lodging house, not to the responsible head of a family.

"3. Still lower wages for women, who receive for example in one of the metal trades, in which the proportion of women is great enough to be menacing, one-half as much as unorganized men in the same shops and one-third as much as men in the union."

And, finally, the report names, amongst the beauties of Pittsburgh, typhus and an enormous number of accidents which, year in, year out, cost thousands of human lives.

And, on top of all that, the most nefarious judicial murders, whenever it is a case of getting inconvenient proletarians out of the way, such as Moyer and Haywood, who, it is true, had committed the crime of having less confidence in the government than Mr. Samuel Gompers.

All this is not unknown to German trade unions. The irony of fate wills it that only recently a German trade unionist paper held these things up to me. I had in my "Road to Power" pointed to the decline of American wages and had said: "At the same time, no working class enjoys such freedom as that of America; none is more practical politically, freer of all revolutionary ideology, which might restrain it from the small tasks of bettering its condition."

Thereto the "Grundstein" replied:

"What sort of freedom have the American trade unions? They have free suffrage, free coalition and assembly, the freedom of demonstration and, besides, the 'freedom' of injunctions. The practice of the courts, corrupted by trust gold to beat down trade union action by means of injunctions, is known the world over. . . . And then the practical (?) politics of the American workers. They consist of the renunciation of political representation of their own; since when is that called practical politics? That, indeed, is not revolutionary, but is 'servile ideology' ("Grundstein," June 5, 1909).

The practical politics of Mr. Gompers are, therefore, an ideology, not revolutionary to be sure, but a servile ideology. And thus writes not the wicked "Vorwarts," but a very "sane" trade union organ. Its intention is to use this as a trump card against me, but I agree fully with it. However, what becomes now of Legien's "true revolutionist"?

Despite the poor political training they have received, the American workers themselves are beginning to open their eyes to Gompers' servile ideology; they are beginning to get ripe for Socialism. Gompers, whom Legien praised so much because he unites the workers, does not shrink from splitting the workers in order to maintain his power. Thus he had expelled from the Federation of Labor, in 1907, the Brewery Workers' Union, 40,000 strong, because they were honeycombed too much (for him) with Socialist elements.

But the like of that alone did not suffice to master the rising rebellion; he had to attain a great political success and, therefore, he determined to utilize

at the presidential election of last year, the entire political power of the Federation for one mighty blow.

He set up a program of four points and, with it, turned to both of the two big capitalist parties, the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists and of all sorts of social quackery, led by the charlatan Bryan. Without having been authorized, in any way, by his organization, he promised its support to that one of the two parties which would accept his four points.

These four demands were: a law for the "regulation" of court injunctions which were making any strike impossible; a law which was to declare, specifically, that trade unions are organizations that do not come under the provisions of the laws against trusts, or the laws against organizations "in restraint of trade"; furthermore, extension of the eight-hour workday, decreed since 1868 for government shops, to private undertakings doing work for the government (by no means an eight hour standard workday for all workingmen); and a Federal employers' liability law.

More modest one cannot be; not even was there a demand made for securing the right to boycott, which the law also forbids. These four demands prove how miserable has become the condition of American workers in spite of all political freedom. Indeed, had not the courts even dared to declare trade union organizations illegal, as for instance in Ohio, where the trade union of the glass workers was designated as a "trust," and it was ordered to dissolve this trust!

But, notwithstanding his modesty, and in spite of the mighty power of two million votes, controlled by the Federation of Labor, Gompers had no luck. The Republicans could dare to turn him down contemptuously. Bryan was wiser and more polite; he expressed sympathy with Gompers' demands without outspokenly endorsing them and that was sufficient for Gompers to pitch in for Bryan with fiery zeal, to commit the Federation to the candidature of Bryan, to disregard all "neutrality" and to antagonize the Socialist candidate, Debs, with all the means of mendacity and slander, as becomes a vice-president of the Imperial Union.

Election day came and, lo and behold, the "success" of this "positive effort" was a crushing defeat. The electoral aid of the Federation had failed to materialize; during the election it had dispersed, politically, instead of uniting its votes upon Bryan.

It turned out that the gain for Bryan, as far as action of the leaders of the Federation of Labor was concerned, had been equal to zero; that the workmen cared not for Gompers' election slogan, and that the Federation of Labor does not represent the slightest political factor in an election, in spite of its two million members.

The workers can exercise political power only in a party of their own. In that alone does their action attain oneness and force. "Kite-tail politics" as the policy of supporting capitalist candidates is called on the other side; creates in the ranks of the workers political lassitude, indolence and confusion; their votes are frittered away, neutralized one another and cease to have an effect.

So great and so notorious was the discomfiture of Gompersian tactics at last year's presidential election that it seriously shook his position.

This would have become at once manifest, had he not, in the nick of time, had the luck to become a "martyr."

He was not exclusively the vice-president of the Civic Federation, but also still a bit of president of the Federation of Labor and as such he had come in conflict with the courts, despite all harmony.

After the election, in December, 1908, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, because in the "American Federationist," published by the Federation, a boycott notice had appeared! Also a contribution to the practical successes of Gompersian "confidence."

The next result of this sentence was that, in the ranks of the militant workers, all criticism against Gompers was silenced. Even the Socialists, but recently so sharply attacked by him, declared that they stand behind him in his conflict with the courts.

But this halo could not last, the less so since the courts remembered, in good time, how useful the Gompersian "confidence" is for the ruling class. The Court of Appeals announced, in March, that, although the boycott is illegal, the said notice was not. It acquitted Gompers. It is not likely that the highest court will upset this decision. Gompers will scarcely go to jail and become a martyr. What then?

It becomes urgent to quickly gain new prestige, and thus Gompers suddenly bethought himself of his inter-

\*Gompers has not been acquitted. The case of the three A. F. of L. officers is pending on appeal.

national duties, which had hitherto sat upon him rather lightly.

He speculated on the strength of the international sentiment of Europe's proletarians and on their limited understanding of things American. If he left the vice-president of the Imperial Union in America, and came only as the president of the powerful labor federation, he would have to be met with general enthusiasm. This enthusiasm, meant for the class organization of the American proletariat, he could, on his return to America, counterfeit into a jubilating endorsement of his own policy. What is intended as moral support of the proletarian class struggle, he can exploit as moral support in the work of laming the class struggle, by means of his idea of the harmony of interests between Capital and Labor. What is to stimulate the struggle for emancipation, shall contribute to discredit America's Social Democracy, in that Gompers points out that it stands isolated in the world; that the Social Democrats of all countries had acclaimed him and his policy, without a voice of protest, and had thereby repudiated the American Social Democracy.

In short, Gompers wants to soft-soap the workers of Europe in order to gain the prestige, which he needs to continue the soft-soaping of the workers of America.

Should Mr. Gompers again experience the need of presenting himself to the workmen of Germany, the comrades will know where they are at.

I do not, as stated, advise that Gompers be treated impolitely. If he really wants to study, every opportunity should be given to him. If he wants to establish organic connections between American and European trade unions, then treat him as a representative of a friendly power, without concern as to his personality.

But if he wants to propagate himself and his method and would busy himself to "enlighten" us, then, though he should be quietly listened to, we should not shut the mouth of such comrades as would like to know more about the American Imperial Union and its vice-president.

If Mr. Gompers really wants to "revolutionize" the labor movement of the old world in accordance with his "sane principles," he must do it over and above board.

The comrades, however, should at all times bear in mind, in regard to him, that every hand that is moved to applaud Gompers, is raised to deliver a blow in the face of our American brother party, which has not a more dangerous, nor more venomous foe than Samuel Gompers.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

Move upward, working out the beast,  
And let the ape and tiger die.  
—TENNYSON.

THE SWEDISH STRIKE.

Whether the Swedish strike is weak-  
ening or not, that magnificent symptom  
of the times has had upon the freaks'  
world an effect that shows no sign of  
abating.

The freak is a faddist. The best defini-  
tion of the faddist is that he is a one-  
legged hobbyist. The faddist has ascer-  
tained a fact, or, say, a truth. From that  
he draws conclusions, wholly ignorant of  
any other fact or facts that have to be  
taken into consideration, and, without  
which, the correct conclusion is not  
reachable, the only thing reach-  
able being nonsense. The fad-  
dist, for instance, might happen upon  
the fact that the heart is an indispens-  
able part of the human anatomy. That  
he will understand to mean that the  
heart is THE indispensable part; and he  
will proceed to the conclusion that a  
human being may live, love and enjoy  
life if he but have a heart—the kidneys,  
the liver, the lungs, the brains and other  
vitals may all, should all be neglected.  
Preserve the heart—and all's well. That's  
the faddist in biology.

The biologic faddist has his exact coun-  
terpart in the sociologic faddist.

On the domain of sociology one set of  
faddists have run upon the truth that  
the ballot is an indispensable weapon to  
the social revolution. That they have  
understood to mean that the ballot is  
THE indispensable thing. Another set  
have run upon the truth that physical  
force is an indispensable weapon to social  
revolution. That they, in turn, under-  
stand to mean that physical force is  
THE indispensable weapon. Each set,  
giving exclusive heed to what it takes  
to be the indispensable thing, neglects  
and rejects all the other weapons needed,  
and, consequently, arrive at conclusions  
that are as nonsensical as would be to  
claim that the human body can exist  
with heart only—and they deport and  
comport themselves in ways that match  
the nonsense of their "theory."

To these two sets of faddists the  
Swedish strike has been a veritable de-  
light. The set that holds to the ballot,  
pure and simple, draw satisfaction from  
the reports that the strike is melting  
away. "Said we not so?" say they;  
"the ballot is THE thing—look at the  
Swedish strike!" The other set, the one  
that holds to physical force pure and  
simple, draw their satisfaction from the  
strike itself. "Said we not so?" say  
they, "physical force is THE thing—look  
at the Swedish strike!" And the two  
sets sit back and loiter, each in its particular  
fad; or rock themselves complacently on  
their particular one-legged hobby-horse.

In the meantime the Movement marches  
on, furnishing daily the illustrations  
that sweep the faddists aside, and that  
joins the truths which neither under-  
stands, because neither grasps both.

THE FATE OF THE DESERTER.

Once upon a time, when still in the  
control of the Socialist Labor Party, the  
"New Yorker Volkszeitung" struck hard  
blows against the betrayals of the pro-  
letariat that Gompers and his A. F. of  
L. were guilty of. In those days, The  
People and the "Volkszeitung" fought  
shoulder to shoulder against the common  
enemy of Socialism.

Then came a change. The bribe of  
label advertisements; underground sub-  
sidies from labor leaders who were sell-  
ing out their membership; promises,  
through these, of brewery bosses' ad-  
vertisements; and more such impurities  
caused the "Volkszeitung" to begin to  
trim its sails. "Gompers should not be  
attacked," so sounded the first tune, not  
because the attacks were false, but, "be-  
cause attacks would render Gompers  
popular." The diagenousness of the  
contention was obvious. By degrees the

mask was dropped, until The People tore  
it off entirely, and the "Volkszeitung"  
came out as a shameless apologist and  
supporter of Gompers and Gompersism.  
Of course, Gompers and Gompersism  
could not be stood by without the per-  
formance being accompanied with calum-  
nious assaults upon The People. It be-  
came a favorite expression with the  
"Volkszeitung" to say that The People  
"bekämpf den amerikanschen Arbeiter-  
bund in gehässigster Weise" (fights the  
A. F. of L. in the most malicious man-  
ner). In short, the "Volkszeitung" de-  
serted.

Fully ten years have passed since  
then. The mills of the gods grind slowly,  
but they grind exceeding fine. Gompers  
endorses Bryan. That spoils the  
"Volkszeitung" game of covering its  
criminal conduct in the eyes of the com-  
rades of Europe with a large Socialist  
party vote which failed to come. The  
paper indulges in some angry words  
against Gompers PERSONALLY. Pres-  
ently Gompers proceeds to Europe; gets  
the ear of the Berlin "Correspondenz-  
blatt," the central organ of the German  
Trades Unions; in its issue of August  
7 that paper refers to the "Volkszeit-  
ung" as a Socialist organ "das den  
amerikanischen Arbeiterbund in gehäs-  
tigster Weise bekämpft" (that fights the  
A. F. of L. in the most malicious  
manner)—exactly the language that the  
"Volkszeitung" loved to hurl at The  
People, and the Socialist Labor Party.

Twelve years ago, when one of those  
caricatures of the enlightened German  
nation, which become "Volkszeitung"  
pets, charged the Editor of The People  
at a meeting with false tactics in that  
he "attacked," whereas Socialism would  
only come gently "wie die Frühlings-  
sonne" (like the sun at springtime), he  
was answered by the Editor of The  
People "der Sozialismus ist der Kampf,  
der Sozialismus ist nicht die Ausreis-  
erei" (Socialism is struggle, not deser-  
tion). The fate of the "Ausreisser" (the de-  
serter) has overtaken the "Volkszeit-  
ung." Deserters mean to escape the  
danger in front, and they fall, shot in  
the back.

"AND AFTER UNIONS ARE  
CRUSHED—WHAT THEN?"

A few months ago the Detroit, Mich.,  
"News" posed the question that heads  
this article, and answered it with a  
shiver. Subsequently, on July 16, the  
"Michigan Union Advocate" of the  
same city took up the same question  
and, in contrast to the "News," an-  
swered it with a shout and a hurrah.

This is matter for neither shivers  
nor hurrahs.

As to the Detroit "News" its answer  
to the question is obviously tipped by  
the teachings of the one time illus-  
trious hired man of the Standard Oil,  
Prof. Green Goods, alias Prof. George  
Guntton. The burden of the Profes-  
sor's song was that the capitalists  
should fondle the Unions, of course  
he meant the Gompers Unions. He  
could not sufficiently hint upon how  
useful such Unionism was to the em-  
ployers, or how dangerous the situa-  
tion it would be if the Unions were  
to disband. The double sense in the  
Professor's teachings ingratiated him  
with unthinking workmen who un-  
derstood him to favor Unionism in the  
workers' interest. In line with these  
views the Detroit "News" shivers at  
the thought of the "greater dangers,"  
than the capitalist Union smashers  
apprehend from Unionism, in case the  
Unions were crushed. The "News"  
apprehends revolution with many r's.

The "Michigan Union Advocate," on  
the other hand coolly answers the  
question with the theory that after the  
Unions are crushed, then the workers  
would become political Socialists, hur-  
rah!

Both the "News" and the "Union  
Advocate" are doing what the two  
peasants in the story did who dis-  
cussed the color of the beard of the  
King who turned out to be a Queen.

The Union will not be crushed.  
If the social development under cap-  
italism were, or could be, the slow,  
alluvial style of development that  
Chinese civilization, for instance, un-  
derwent, then, indeed, such an eventuality  
as the disappearance of Unions  
might be figured upon; but then the  
Unions would not be "crushed";  
crushing presupposes suddenness of  
some degree: the Unions would then  
be insensibly undermined, and they  
would insensibly dwindle away till no  
vestige but some mystical tradition  
would be left of the thing.

The law of capitalist development  
tolerates no such imperceptible de-  
cline. Capitalism does not allow its  
victims time to accommodate them-  
selves to any sinkage. Soon as one  
kick downward is given, and before  
the kickees has lost the swelling of one  
kick, the next is administered. The  
rapid succession in which the kicks  
follow make forgetfulness impossible,  
acquiescence out of all question, an  
ultimate return to feudal slavery not  
to be figured with.

With regard to the Unions more in  
particular apart from the above gen-

eral evolution, and by reason thereof,  
they are bound to be a permanently  
recurring social phenomenon. The  
very process of capitalism, which seeks  
to free itself from Unionism, constan-  
tly brings about and perfects the  
conditions that compel Unionism.

When Unionism first makes its ap-  
pearance it is a very much misunder-  
stood thing. It is misunderstood by  
those who join it: it is misunderstood  
by many who remain outside. Those  
who join it imagine they have built a  
dyke behind which they can enjoy  
security: those who remain outside,  
small property-holders, see in the thing  
a nuisance. The error incurred by  
both is the consequence of undeveloped  
capitalism. Capitalism takes charge  
of correcting the error. In the meas-  
ure that Capitalism develops, the  
Union perceives that "dykes" will not  
do: by degrees the perception grows  
that the Union, though a temporary  
means of defence, must essentially be  
a means of aggression: presently the  
whole evolutionary scheme heaves in  
sight, and the Union perceives that it  
is the embryo of future society, the  
constituency of future Government. In  
keeping with the complete perception  
Unionism reorganizes itself.

In even step with the above develop-  
ment, the middle class elements, that  
at first looked askance at the Union,  
are hurled within its atmosphere by  
being hurled out of their own into the  
class of the proletariat. Arrived there,  
the broadened views of the Union be-  
come theirs also.

Capitalist development brings home  
to the masses, first, the necessity of  
its overthrow; secondly, the how to  
accomplish the fact. To run rapidly  
through the process, skipping details  
—Capitalism sweeps away, with one  
and the same broom, the cobwebs of  
pure and simple Unionism and the  
cobwebs of pure and simple ballotism:  
Capitalism brings home the fact that  
the ballot alone, without physical force  
to back it, is a lure, and that the  
Union, alone without the propagand-  
istic value of the political agitation  
implied in the ballot, is an eggshell.  
The long and short of the develop-  
ment is that Unionism cannot be  
crushed; that, even if it were, the  
rush to the ballot only, being a flying  
from the frying-pan into the fire, if  
such rush did take place, would lead  
to identical failure; finally that the  
combined forces of Unionism and bal-  
lotism are as clearly defined in the  
sociologic cards as the morrow's sun is  
certain to rise.

Unionism crushed? Never. What  
will and is bound to disappear are the  
ill-constructed things that now pass  
for Unions, and their replacement with  
organizations so healthy sound in  
principle as to be healthy sound in  
discipline.

A BAD SENTENCE.

Robert Fulton, the successful trip of  
whose "Clermont" was hardly noticed  
on the 17th inst., its actual anniver-  
sary, but will become the occasion of  
a vast business-boomed carnival of  
ostentation next October, once penned  
this sentence:

"Industry will give abundance to a  
virtuous world, and call mankind to  
one unbounded feast of harmony and  
friendship."

That sentence should be buried deep  
out of sight by the business interests  
behind the Hudson-Fulton celebration.  
But two conclusions can follow from it:

Either the world is not virtuous,  
which accounts for its notable lack of  
friendship, harmony and abundance;  
in which case the dominant master  
class, which has the power, and hence  
the shaping of the world, in its hands,  
has made it so;

Or else, the world is virtuous, and  
is producing an abundance, but the  
class which owns the tool of produc-  
tion and also therefore the abundance  
turned out by it, pilfers the producers  
of their product, and thus robs the  
workers at once of abundance, friend-  
ship and harmony.

Either way, the capitalist class, the  
private owners of the publicly-needed  
tool, are responsible for the dearth,  
disorder and strife that obtain on  
every hand, and merit therefore aboli-  
tion.

That of Fulton's is a bad sentence;  
bury it.

TWO OF A KIND.

The Vancouver, B. C., "Western Clar-  
ion" of August 14th reiterates its con-  
viction of the futility of the economic  
organization as a weapon for the over-  
throw of capitalism; and it re-asserts  
its theory regarding the potency of the  
ballot, unbacked up by economic orga-  
nization.

The "Western Clarion" adduces this  
time a new argument in support of its  
theory. It reasons:

"If the proletariat feels the necessity  
of a general strike to back up the opinion  
it has expressed at the ballot nothing  
will prevent that strike whether it be

organized by crafts or industrially, or as  
is the case with the vast majority of the  
proletariat, not organized at all. On the  
other hand, if the urgency of such  
strike is not apparent to it, no form of  
organization can compel it."

What is the difference between this,  
the reasoning of the pure and simple  
ballotist, and this other, the reasoning  
of the pure and simple bombist:

"If the proletariat feels the necessity  
of a ballot, to back up the opinion it has  
expressed at the general strike, nothing  
will prevent that ballot, whether it be  
organized by the Socialist party, or by  
the Socialist Labor Party, or, as is the  
case with the vast majority of the pro-  
letariat, not organized at all. On the  
other hand, if the urgency of such a  
ballot is not apparent to it, no form of  
organization can compel it."

The "Western Clarion" deserves the  
thanks of the Movement for furnishing  
an uncommonly clever illustration of the  
fact that pure and simple ballotism and  
pure and simple bombism are both tarred  
with the same stick—the stick of the  
one-legged hobbyist;—are both afflicted  
with the same malady—the malady of  
going off half-cocked; are both plants  
of the identical soil—the soil that has  
not much earth, and on which forthwith  
the plants spring up, because they have  
no deepness of earth, and wither away  
because they have no root.

E. H. Misner of San Francisco has a  
letter in the August 7 issue of "Organ-  
ized Labor" in which he contrasts the A.  
F. of L. and his S. P., of both of which  
he is a member. After designating the  
A. F. of L. as a "fighting organization,"  
he designates the S. P. as a political  
policy affair. Whatever may be thought  
of the A. F. of L. as a "fighting organiza-  
tion," it is quite certain that the S. P.  
is the opposite. Pure and simple politics  
implies a "running away organization."  
It was a stroke of unconscious genius  
on the part of Mr. Misner to designate  
his S. P. as the antithesis of a "fighting  
organization."

Mrs. Julia Goldzier of Bayonne, N. J.,  
seems to wish to emulate Emma Gold-  
man—as a freak with the police as her  
advertising agency. Whatever else can  
be the lady's purpose in calling upon  
women to arm themselves, march upon  
Trenton, surround the Capitol, and place  
before the lawmakers the alternative of  
extending the suffrage to women, or be  
shot dead?

No wonder the report of the meeting  
of the striking McKees Rocks ironwork-  
ers, addressed by Mr. Eugene V. Debs, is to  
the effect that, when Mr. Debs told them  
that they "could be the chosen of God" if  
they voted the Socialist party ticket the  
men "seemed to be a little weary, and  
they sat upon the grass with pre-occu-  
pied expressions."

PEONAGE IN GEORGIA.

Direct Charges of Chattel Slavery  
Brought Against State Senator.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 23.—James A.  
Smith, a rich planter, former State  
Senator and once candidate for gov-  
ernor of Georgia, is accused of em-  
ploying agents to kidnap Negroes and  
carry them to his plantation in Ogle-  
thorpe county and there hold them in  
peonage.

The charges against Smith develop-  
ed when Simon Rouse, one of his  
alleged agents, was arrested in Atlanta  
accused of kidnapping and held under  
\$1,000 bond.

Sensational testimony was intro-  
duced to the effect that Negroes were  
held on the Smith farm for an indefi-  
nite periods without pay and that they  
were treated in the same manner as  
convicts. Many men who had been  
on the farm were present and said  
that when they made any effort to  
leave they were whipped unmercifully  
and put in chains.

Julius Rucker, who ran away from  
the farm some time ago, was hand-  
cuffed here and forced to return there  
by Rouse, according to the evidence.

Becker Rucker, an old Negro woman,  
the mother of Julius Rucker, testified  
that she was on the farm for fourteen  
years and received no pay for her  
services. Pearl Lee said that she was  
left on the farm several years ago by  
her mother, and that she was whipped  
three times a day until she was twenty-  
one years old. She said that many  
other Negroes swore they had been  
kidnapped and held as peons on  
Smith's farm.

James A. Smith is one of the origi-  
nal convict lessees and made his great  
fortune by working prisoners.

GREAT DEARTH OF LABOR!

Searchers for Work on Farms Unable  
to Find It.

St. Paul, Minn., August 16.—Three of  
a party of forty or more young men who  
came from Cincinnati to North Dakota  
in response to press reports jobs in the  
harvest field were plentiful, were in a  
police court to-day on a charge of vag-  
rancy. They told Judge Finehol they  
had been unable to get work.

NECESSITIES GOING HIGHER

The "business men" of the land are  
in a fix. The prices of goods are go-  
ing higher, and higher still. These  
rise, not because the "business men"  
are greedy, but because these gentle-  
men cannot help themselves.

The price of goods depends primarily  
upon their value. Perturbing causes  
may push prices up, for a time, above  
the value of the goods, or push prices  
down below their value. In the long  
run "prices" coincide with "value."  
The thing to do is to ascertain the law  
of value.

When a yard of cloth, a pair of  
shoes, or a hat, is exchanged under  
normal conditions for a certain amount  
of money, the transaction discloses the  
fact that the amount of labor-power  
crystallized in the cloth, the shoes, or  
the hat is the same as the amount of  
labor-power crystallized in the gold for  
which it is exchanged. The value of  
goods is determined by the labor-power  
they contain, and which is socially  
requisite for their reproduction. The  
cloth, the shoes, the hat are paid for  
with the gold; and vice-versa, the gold  
is paid for with the cloth, the shoes or  
the hat that respectively contain the  
same measure of labor-power. In  
short, the price of the cloth, the shoes,  
or the hat indicates simultaneously  
the value of the goods that are ex-  
changed—the cloth, or the shoes, or  
the hat, with the gold.

Now, then, the production of goods  
generally, including necessities, has  
increased and is increasing at rapid  
rate. The larger the production of  
goods in a given time the smaller must  
be the amount of labor-power that they  
contain; hence, proportionately lower  
must be their value. From this it  
would seem to follow that prices  
should drop, and that, if prices do not  
drop, it happens because the business  
man is "greedy." And the conclusion  
would be correct but for one import-  
ant fact—THE FACT THAT THE  
PRODUCTION OF GOLD HAS RELAT-  
IVELY INCREASED AT A FAR  
MORE RAPID RATIO THAN THAT  
OF OTHER COMMODITIES.

Since 1894 the production of gold has  
more than doubled. In the United  
States alone the increase, with the  
single exception of one year, has been  
steady and by tall jumps. It rose  
from 1,910,813 fine ounces, in 1894, to  
4,374,287 fine ounces in 1907; or, with-  
in the same period, from \$39,500,000  
to \$90,435,700. As to the world's gold  
output, it has risen from 7,329,861 fine  
ounces, in 1893, to 19,361,864 in 1906;  
or, within the same period, from \$151,-  
521,700, in 1893, to \$400,245,300 in 1906.  
And the end is not yet: on the con-  
trary.

This means that, such are the im-  
proved natural and mechanical facili-  
ties for the production of gold, that  
it now requires much less labor-power  
to produce a given quantity of gold,  
hence that there is now less labor-  
power crystallized in gold,—consequ-  
ently that the value of gold has gone  
down. Considering, moreover,  
that—differently from all other goods,  
which are consumed in use, and must  
be replaced by fresh production,—with  
gold, only a fraction is "consumed;"  
in arts and sciences and luxuries, while  
the bulk, or nearly the bulk, remains  
in the shape of coin or bullion; con-  
sidering this fact in connection with  
the above figures, and the conclusion  
is obvious:—the value of the gold, that  
once exchanged for the cloth, the hat,  
or the shoes, has sunk lower than the  
increased production of the cloth, the  
hat, or the shoes, has lowered their  
value. As with these commodities, so  
with practically all others.

Hence the rise of prices is peremp-  
tory, not a case of "greed."

The "business men" are aware of  
this. In demanding higher prices they  
know they but bow to an imperative  
economic law. Why, then, their fix?  
Why Monetary Commissions, sitting  
during the dog-days behind closed  
doors, and fretting in secret? Simply  
because they dare not admit the fact.  
Why not?

To admit the facts in the case would  
compel the "business men" to confess  
to Socialist economics, with the further  
consequence of being stripped of their  
sundry pretenses for not paying higher  
wages, and of being forced to pay for  
their labor power with the higher  
price that the depreciation of gold di-  
rects. Against such a consummation  
of the class instincts of the capitalist  
rise in revolt.

Thus, lest he forfeit the least particle  
of his "divine prerogative" as an EX-  
PLOITER of the proletariat in the  
shop, the capitalist is compelled to  
face the outcry of GREED, unjustly  
hurled at him as an arbitrary raiser of  
prices.

Readers getting the Daily People by  
mail are responding to our call for new  
readers. Have You tried to get a new  
reader in this City?

CAPITALIST  
PRODUCTION

The Changed Status of the Worker  
Owing to the Introduction of Ma-  
chinery and Rise of the Factory  
System.

The labor-process necessary to cap-  
italism exhibits two characteristic phe-  
nomena: first the laborer works under  
the control of a capitalist, and secondly  
the product of the laborer is the property  
of a capitalist, and not of the laborer, its  
immediate producer. This product ap-  
propriated by the capitalist is a use-value,  
"as for example yarn, or boots"; says  
Marx with a grin, "but although boots  
are in one sense the basis of all social  
progress, and our capitalist is a decided  
'progressist,' the capitalist does not for  
his special purpose look upon them as  
boots, or any other use-value. He has  
primarily two objects in view: first he  
wants to produce a use-value, not, again,  
for the sake of its use, but in order  
that he may exchange it; and next, in  
order that his exchange may be fruit-  
ful to him, he wants to produce a com-  
modity the value of which shall be greater  
than the sum of the values used in  
producing it—that is, the means of pro-  
duction and the labor-power."

This he is able to accomplish as fol-  
lows. He buys the use of the labor-  
power of the workman for a day, while  
a certain duration of labor in the day  
is enough to reproduce the workman's  
expended labor-power—that is: to keep  
him alive. But the human machine is  
in all cases capable of laboring for more  
hours in the day than is necessary for  
this result, and the contract between the  
capitalist and the laborer, as understood  
in the system under which those two  
classes exist, implies that the exercise  
of the day's labor-power shall exceed  
this duration necessary for reproduction,  
and it is a matter of course that the  
buyer of the commodity labor-power  
should do as all buyers of commodities  
do—consume it altogether for his own  
advantage.

It is by this avocation, the buying of  
labor-power in the market, and the con-  
sumption of all the results of its exer-  
cise beyond what is necessary for its  
reproduction, that the capitalist lives, just  
as the avocation by which the workman  
lives is the actual production of com-  
modities.

Capitalism cannot be said even to be-  
gin before a number of individual own-  
ers of money employ simultaneously a  
number of workmen on the same terms,  
that is to say, before the development of  
a concert of action towards profit among  
the employers, and a concert of action  
towards production for the profit of the  
employers among the employed.

"A great number of laborers working  
together at the same time in one place  
(or, if you will, in the same field of  
labor), in order to produce the same  
sort of commodity under the master-  
ship of one capitalist, constitutes, both  
historically and logically, the starting-  
point of capitalist production."

It differs from the mediæval system,  
that of the guilds and their craftsmen,  
by the greater number of the workmen  
employed; but this change to a new  
form of organization made at once con-  
siderable difference in the rate and man-  
ner of production; there was less com-  
parative expense of the means of pro-  
duction, such as buildings, tools, ware-  
houses, etc. A consequence of this  
concentration of workmen under one  
roof was the development of the func-  
tion of direction in the master as in-  
dependent of his qualities as a crafts-  
man, and the forcing on the system of  
this function as a necessary part of pro-  
duction. The master of the guild-  
craftsman period held his place because  
he was a better workman and more  
experienced than his fellows; he did  
not differ from them in kind but in de-  
gree only; if he fell sick, for instance,  
his place would be taken by the next  
best workman without any disturbance  
in the organization of the workshop;

but the master of even the earliest period  
of capitalism was from the beginning  
unimportant as a workman (even when  
he worked, as he often did at first), but  
all-important as a director of work.  
"Simple co-operation," says Marx, "is  
always the prevailing form, in those  
branches of production in which capital  
acts on a large scale, and division of  
labor and machinery plays but a subor-  
dinate part." This sentence leads to the  
next development of capitalism, that of  
the division of labor, and this brings  
us to the system of manufacture, as the  
word is generally understood; though  
it has a final development, that of ma-  
chinery and the factory. This period of  
the division of labor, more or  
less pure, extends from the middle  
of the sixteenth to the end of the eight-  
eenth centuries, when it was brought  
to perfection.

The final development was the substi-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is  
clear that the Socialists have no logic  
in them. How they do contradict them-  
selves! Any man of average intelli-  
gence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid  
me with your intelligence, because I  
don't see the contradictions you speak  
of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the  
wages of the worker represent the mar-  
ket price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this  
cheapening of the price of labor comes  
from the cheaper price of the things  
needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in  
this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right.  
But I claim that it is illogical, after one  
has said all this to claim that, therefore,  
the workingman shall have all the  
wealth. I call it illogical to say first  
that the price of labor is going down  
and then claim that the reward of labor  
should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right,  
the trouble is with you, that you don't  
understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't?

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines  
where labor is a merchandise. Under  
the capitalist system labor is not clad  
with the attributes of humanity; it is  
simply a merchandise. If your finger is  
in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it  
will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that be-  
cause your finger will burn to nothing  
in a flame, therefore it is illogical for  
you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would not be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the  
working class, who, in the flame of cap-  
italism will be consumed, to want to pull  
out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that  
just because the price of labor is bound  
to decline, therefore the worker must  
keep all he produces, it is just like say-  
ing that just because under the capital-  
ist system labor is a merchandise, labor  
must pull out or destroy the capitalist  
system, cease to be a merchandise, and  
become human and enjoy all that men  
are entitled to? Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side  
I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows as  
little as you do on these things and  
yet he will impudently shoot off his  
mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed.  
So here goes. The worker does some  
kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so  
or not so?



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## PIERSON IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third and last week of the work done in Indianapolis, and with the assistance of local comrades, we succeeded in securing one sub for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung, one for the Daily, and two for the Weekly People. While canvassing the Big Four shops at Beach Grove during the noon hour, Matz and I landed eight of the above subs. J. Burkhardt was also instrumental in securing several subs.

Our street meeting held last Saturday night in front of the Court House on Washington street turned out to be as successful as the meetings held on Kentucky and Washington streets. Alex Burkhardt acted as chairman. At the conclusion of an hour's talk without any interruption on the part of the powers that be, we pitched in, selling fifteen pamphlets and landing one sub for the Weekly People, besides distributing sample copies of party papers.

On last Thursday night the English branch of Section Indianapolis was reorganized with nine members; others have promised to put in their applications at the next meeting. Olsen was elected organizer, Matz financial secretary, Kiley recording secretary, and Lager literary agent. These men are old timers and are capable, and will give a good account of themselves.

The automobile speed races held here Thursday, Friday and Saturday resulted in the killing of five people. Two of these victims who were in the employ of the Knox Automobile Company met their deaths while driving one of their cars, and it is stated on good authority that the lives of both men were insured for \$25,000 by the Knox company. This is a snug sum for them to pocket. It pays the owners of murderous machines and slaughter pens to insure their slaves, especially when they know they stand a good chance of being killed.

I am now in Terre Haute. During my week's stay I will do all I can in making the local slaves acquainted with our propaganda and S. L. P. literature.

Chas. Pierson,  
Indianapolis, Ind., August 23.

## GILLHAUS HURT IN COLLISION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Things are clearing up slightly in the labor atmosphere out here. It will not be long before the workers get on to the crookedness of the Socialist party group. In Seattle I found quite a few of the Walsh contingent who are waking up. They say they will pay no more dues until they know where they are at. They are frank to admit that no one in their organization understands Industrialism.

I have been unable to do any writing for some time owing to a car collision I was in and receiving injuries. I was on the way to Lynden, this State, and was riding on a motor passenger car. Things all went right until we reached a switch at Hamden, where a freight train was switching. The air pipe on our car burst and the motorman could not apply the brakes due to the bursting of the pipe. The car, running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour run into the train head-on. All passengers received a severe shaking up, and were cut and bruised. My right hand was badly injured—it is not well yet—and I was struck in the left jaw, which swelled up and pained me considerably.

I am just about getting around again. I'll soon be going to California and when there, I'll endeavor to have The People sold on the streets as is being done in Seattle.

A. Gillhaus,  
Bellingham, Wash., August 20.

## STODEL IN STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I arrived at Stafford Springs, Conn., on Sunday, while on my agitation trip through this state. I went to the Stafford Springs picnic grounds, where the members of Section Rockville and some German clubs were holding an outing, and addressed the crowd. All were interested in what was said except one abusive man who claimed to represent the Socialist party. Two half yearly subscribers for the Weekly People were secured, one Sue book and three pamphlets on the "Difference" were sold.

Last night I spoke on the market

square here to about 200 wage-workers employed in the shoddy making mills. They listened with attention to the causes of deplorable conditions under capitalism, and they all laughed at the bogus "Socialist" party's pranks. An S. P. man "dared" me to talk on Asiatic Exclusion. I took up the question and showed what international solidarity meant. The S. P.-ers, not liking the exposure, resorted to misrepresentation, but the audience caught on, and the S. P. will be up against some people in Stafford Springs from now on whom they can't fool.

The mill workers here work from 6.15 a. m. to 6 p. m. with 45 minutes for dinner, and receive for their day's grind the grand salary of 75 cents. And it is not the fault of Asiatic immigration nor the "hordes of Europe" that these low wages are paid.

The owner of some of the largest mills here, a Mr. Johnson, (too much Johnson for the workers) started to "earn his" at the age of nine years. Then he married a mill-owner's daughter, became a mill-owner, and ever since his employees have increased in the mills, while he himself "works" as the president of a local bank.

The "society" folk here dwell in splendid residences surrounded by clusters of green trees and among the prettiest locations. The wage slaves, with their 75 cents a day pittance, are found crouching in their "swell" shacks, set off by a background of toil-pens with black smoke hanging overhead.

The police force in this place consists of one uniformed officer who goes on duty only at nights. There are no lights to be seen on the streets here when the moon shines, and when it is not out, then lights are also out. But, then, why should there be lights on the street at night? The workers are too tired after their day's toil to stroll around and they cannot afford to seek amusement on the "princely" salaries they receive. It is a fact that the day after they receive a two week's pay they are "broke" again. There are no elastic qualities attached to a 75-cent a day rate. But they are told that "prosperity is coming."

S. A. J. Stodel,  
Stafford Springs, Conn., August 24.

## ENSLAVED IN THE NORTHWEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Worse than chattel slavery are the conditions which the Puget Sound Milling Company imposes upon its employees at Port Ludlow and at Port Gamble out here in the Northwest. Once the men are induced to go to the company's plants and arrive there, they have almost no chance to get away again.

The employment bureau of Crawford and Pratt act regularly as agents for the milling company, but owing to the fact that conditions are not as rosy as presented, these agents often cannot secure the "help" needed. At such times a Mr. Stuart, superintendent, comes to Seattle and hires men at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 per day. When the men get to their destination they find that they receive 25 cents less for a ten-hour day than what they hired for.

The company runs a hotel, at which the men are charged \$4 a week for board, which is too dear at any price. It also charges \$1 per week for room rent, and the rooms are 10x12 and twelve men are packed into a chamber. There are never enough blankets to go around, and some of the roomers must sleep on the bare floor.

The company also runs a saloon, and the men have the "right" to ask for money every night, so they may spend it again. As a consequence of this saloon business and the charging for room and board, there is no regular pay day there. Many men are thus kept tied down at the company's premises, with no opportunity to get enough cash to take them back to Seattle.

A. Swanson,  
Seattle, Wash., August 18.

## GOOD AGITATION IN HARLEM, N. Y.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, S. L. P., held a good open air meeting last night at the S. W. corner of 115th street and Third avenue, and sold eighteen pamphlets and all the copies of the Weekly People that were on hand. Two hundred leaflets were given out, a yearly subscriber for the Weekly People was obtained, and the name of one man secured who expressed his appreciation and desire to join the party.

J. S. Kandal was the speaker and he was in fine form, making an impressive speech. Kandal dwelt on "patriotism," showing that the biggest shouters, the capitalists, never go to war, but send the

workers to be shot down, and then the "patriots" gobble in the profit afterward. He also showed the cause of the workingman's dependency, the bad effects of machinery and the effects of the low wages paid to men and women; he exposed the "fairness" of the public press in reporting labor troubles, using the malicious coloring of news in the McKee's Rocks strikers as an instance. Kandal then showed the Daily People to the crowd and urged them to buy and support a workingman's paper, a paper run by workmen and owned by them.

It was easy to see that he had the crowd deeply interested and they stuck to hear him through his over one and one half hour's talk. At the close of his speech he was given hearty applause.

Chairman.

New York, August 24.

## TACOMA S. P. MEN LEARN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The comrades here are firing away all the time, and the Socialist party members are taking considerable interest in the Socialist Labor Party. One man from the Socialist party joined at the last business meeting and three have come here since for applications and constitutions of the Socialist Labor Party.

Gillhaus makes a good impression with his speeches and work.

In Tacoma we generally have two or three street meetings a week with good literature sales.

C. M. Carlson,  
Tacoma, Wash., August 21.

## DISGUSTED WITH SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will find inclosed \$3 for which please forward the Weekly People as designated. It is with great pleasure that I send in Mr. Hall's subscription. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Socialist party local here, and thoroughly disgusted with the Socialist party in general. He is a young fellow, active and bright, and I feel that he will make a staunch S. L. P. man.

The S. P. local now has a co-operative store in action which I consider its last convulsion. I have good prospects of getting more subscriptions soon. I am very much encouraged with the progress The People is making and the support it is getting. I, for one, know of no paper that deserves the workers' support more.

R. F. Southwick,  
Ogden, Utah, August 22.

## HAVE THE S. P.'S MEASURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The conduct of Ben Hanford at the Socialist Party national convention last year, where he rushed up and down the floor denouncing the Socialist Labor party as a "scab" organization, and adducing no evidence in proof of his contention, and on the other hand, his lauding the A. F. of L. to the skies, has been fatally repaid in the last several issues of "Organized Labor," an A. F. of L. paper published in San Francisco. "Organized Labor" pillories Hanford's party in language not elegant, but nevertheless true.

"Organized Labor" stigmatizes the Socialist Party as a cowardly political scab party, accentuating the "cowardly." And all this after the S. P. has sought its utmost to smash the S. T. and L. A., the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., and in the interest of A. F. of L. Misrepresentation thus overtakes the S. P.

I wonder if Hanford and Berger will vote Gompers another salary increase?

Student,  
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15.

## UNMASKING IMITATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party of Beaver county is having a hard time trying to keep the workers in ignorance of its anti-Socialist posture, but truth will out, and the Socialist Labor Party Section here has decided that the working class must learn of the necessity of political and industrial unity, and how to attain it.

Edward Moore of Philadelphia, an S. P. speaker, was in Beaver Falls on August 17th, and E. R. Markley of the S. L. P. and some of our other members were there and questioned Moore as to the S. P. attitude towards Industrial Unionism. The speaker acknowledged that it was the proper form of organization, that his party voted against it, and that he did also as delegate. He gave as his excuse: "De Leonism"—"bossery" and the old, old gag, but Markley straightened him out and he acknowledged it.

The next evening Moore spoke in New Brighton, and I waited until questions were called for. I asked him "How could the working class emancipate themselves unless they were organized politically and industrially, and as he had stated a few minutes before, that all that was needed was the ballot, how could the fiat of the ballot be enforced without the class conscious economic organization of labor?" He began to denounce Anarchy, as he termed it, and pretended that we did not want the ballot, although I plainly stated so. After he cooled down a little I asked if the capitalists did not control politics through

their control of the industries. He at once denied this and stated that the political power of the master class was the source of all their power. Then he stepped on his foot by stating that the political was only the reflex or shadow of the economic. He denied that the S. P. at its national convention of 1908 had voted down Industrial Unionism, and pretended that it was the 1904 convention. He also denied that the S. P. candidate ran on the Republican ticket in St. Louis although I offered to produce the evidence having received it from the county clerk of St. Louis, and it's the "goods."

Markley, who had heard Moore deny the truth of what he (Moore) had stated in Beaver Falls, began to question him, and as there wasn't any argument, the S. P.-ite could only bawl out "liar," "police spy," and other choice epithets, generally used by S. P. misleaders when facts are stuck under their noses, anything to save themselves. Moore lost no time in getting away from the crowd. His dupes were left to do the arguing (I pity them, I was one myself and fought till I investigated the S. L. P. and that's all there was to it—to get straightened out).

We held a good meeting last Saturday night in Beaver Falls, and some S. P.-ites came out to give us a drubbing, but Markley put them to rout, and the crowd caught on to the S. P. scheme of making excuses for its privately owned papers, gold mining stock companies and the rest of the get-rich-quick schemes which we showed by producing the papers as evidence. It's a safe bet they won't accept the challenge, that their S. P. does not represent the interests of the working class, although they pretended to accept.

We sold quite a few pamphlets and secured some names for the nomination papers. We will continue to hold street meetings at every opportunity till the S. L. P. will be not a hearsay affair but a real live organization in this vicinity.

Robt. Richardson,  
Rochester, Pa., August 24.

## BATTER THE S. P. FROM OUTSIDE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After addressing a Local of the Socialist party a few nights ago, a young man stepped up to me and clasped my hand saying: "A fine lecture, comrade. I would be with the Socialist Labor Party, only we have a great fight on now between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and I am going to try to swing the proletarians into the S. L. P."

All over the United States hundreds of S. P. members are saying about the same thing in different words, which speaks volumes for their good intentions. But then the "road to hell is paved with good intentions." And such is the road of the Socialist party with its privately owned press, the most powerful of which papers promote the flagrant catch-penny land, mining, and co-operative capitalistic schemes. In such an environment "good intentions" are bound to prove futile, aye, their very combative spirit and sincerity keeps up an activity that the element they seek to destroy grows more powerful on. It is so with some of our capitalist insect destroying powder on which intended victims fatten, or, again, like headache powders which intensify the ache instead of curing it.

The best way to strengthen the Socialist Movement is for these revolutionary elements (who believe in the position of the Socialist Labor Party, and who stand for party ownership of the press and for class conscious economic and political organization of labor) to join the S. L. P. outright. Let them abandon all the mining and land selling schemes.

Student,  
Los Angeles, Cal., August 16.

## A PITTSBURGH CONGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When I opened the Daily People this morning and caught sight of the head line, "Blood, Lust, Greed," I thought there was something from McKees Rocks. But, no, a glance further down showed me that this piece of news was about doings in the Congo Free State. Still, comparing the accounts we have read of the atrocities in the Congo with the authenticated reports of the atrocities in the Hofstott Free State at McKees Rocks the head line can be said to be equally applicable to both places. In the Congo they cut off a hand or a foot to punish a dilatory worker; in the Hofstott territory they kill the workers outright, whether dilatory or otherwise, and when friends inquire for the victims the only answer they can get from the Abdul H. official is said to be "missing." To mutilate in the Congo fashion would be much more troublesome and unprofitable, while to kill and cremate in a convenient furnace can be accomplished with dispatch.

Well, what are the workmen of Pennsylvania going to do about this massacre of their comrades by Hofstott, his tools and agents? Are they going to let it pass with simply holding a few

meetings to denounce these riots and murders by the ruling class of that state, a few resolutions of impotent protest? If their craft unions are worth a tinker's dam they will suspend all work for at least a week. They will in the most emphatic manner make that lawless element aware of their deep resentment. Tie-up all industry for a week! Leave the engines with the fire in them! Abandon the pumps! No measures could be too severe to mark their indignation at this unpardonable outrage upon the working class.

But will they do it? Hardly. Had the workers of Pennsylvania been of this enlightened, class-conscious character, this Leopold of the Hofstott Congo would scarcely have ventured upon his experiment of running amuck.

In closing this brief communication I wish to make a suggestion for the benefit of those "backward races" folk. They will never be able to persuade their capitalist friends to curtail by legislation such importation of cheap labor as they need. These will not erect barriers against the tide of their prosperity. But let the Lees and Hayes and others of their ilk take the money they would have to use in lobbying and send a few men over to Hungary, Austria and nearby countries, to tell workmen there the wages their compatriots get in the United States and the treatment meted out to "damned hunkies" generally—tell them how they are smothered by hundreds at a time in the mines, foully murdered in the mills and then incinerated without book or candle and without the knowledge of their friends in the devouring flames of a black furnace. Tell them how they must yield their wives and their comeliest daughters to the lust of the bosses, and, finally, if they go on strike are shot down like dogs and clubbed to death by government hirelings.

Make all this generally known, Messrs. Lee, Hayes, et al., and you will do more towards checking this immigration than you could ever possibly do at Washington. The bland, lying agent of the capitalist will not then meet the same ready ears as aforesaid. When he has insinuatingly gone through with his spiel about "getting rich in America" the listener will turn incredulous eyes upon him and ask Monongah? McKees Rocks? Cyprien.

Maryland, August 25.

## CAPITALIST PRODUCTION.

(Continued from page 4.)

the workman and not a substitute for him. Furthermore, the workshop gives place to the factory, which is not a mere assemblage of machines under one roof, but rather a great machine of itself, of which the machines are parts; as Marx says: "An organized system of machines to which motion is communicated by the transmitting mechanism from a central automaton is the most developed form of production by machinery. Here we have in place of the isolated machine a mechanical monster, whose body fills whole factories, and whose demon power, at first veiled under the slow and measured motion of his giant limbs, at last breaks out into the fast and furious whirl of his countless working organs."

This is the machine that has produced the great revolution of our epoch. The workman once a handicraftsman, having all control over the article he produced, next became a part of a human machine, and finally has become the servant and tender of a machine; and by means of all this the fully developed modern capitalist has been brought into existence.—From "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome."

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BETWEEN THE  
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Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. W. EVERETT, MASS.—Mr. Edward McSweeney's article in the Boston Traveler, claiming that Socialism was going back in Europe, is of the kind of articles that are written by people who try to fit facts to their private notions. All the facts in the case, admitted even by the European correspondents of such a paper as the New York "Evening Post," prove very much the opposite of what Mr. McSweeney claims. Socialism is marching triumphantly.

L. D. M., NEW YORK.—What survives of "Capital" under Socialism, is the plant of production, stripped of the private ownership and exploiting attributes that mark it under the capitalist social system. Hence, to speak of "capital" under Socialism is apt to mislead. The context, of course, clears up the actual meaning. 'Tis best not to speak of "capital" under Socialism, but of the "plant or necessities for production."

W. C. C., NEW YORK.—The original "members and voters" of the S. L. P. may be divided into three categories:—First, those who stayed with the S. L. P.; second (the larger number) who dropped out and joined no other party, but are looking on and waiting; third, a small fraction that "transferred their allegiance and support" to the S. P. Of these three sets, the first are the veterans: too well posted to be misled, too solid to wobble, they are fighting a historic battle to a triumphant finish; the second are too clean and too intelligent to join the S. P., but were not well grounded enough to resist the strain, and dropped out of the Movement, disheartened; the third are mere riff-raff, people looking for jobs: "one-eyed" men who expect to be kings in the land of the blind.

D. B. PASADENA, CALIF.—"Value" is that quality in a commodity that indicates the amount of labor-power it contains, that is to say, the amount of labor-power that is socially requisite to produce it. As a consequence, "value" determines the ratio in which different commodities are normally exchangeable—an article that contains a hundred times as much labor-power as another, is exchangeable with a hundred of the other: an article that contains only one-twentieth the amount of labor-power contained in another is exchangeable with twenty of itself by one of the other: an article that contains the same amount of labor-power as another is exchangeable with the other in equal quantity.—"Price" is the amount (usually expressed in money) of other commodities that a certain commodity actually fetches in the market. Price is determined by the causes (usually supply and demand) that perturb the market. Thus price may be above value, and it may be below. Where there are no market perturba-

tions, "price" and "value" coincide.—Next question next week.

A. B. A., CINCINNATI, O.—Let the S. L. P. crib from and try to imitate the S. L. P.! For one thing it will no more dare to take anything essential from us than the capitalist parties would dare to crib, or to imitate our demand for the abolition of the wage system. For another, we may truly say with Swinburne:

They strut like jays in my landings,  
They chatter and screech; I sing.  
They mimic my phrases and endings,  
And rum Old Testament ring;  
But the lyrical cry isn't in it,  
And high gods spot in a minute  
That it isn't the genuine thing.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—A live dog is better than a dead lion. In order to do his revolutionary work the S. L. P. man must live. He cannot live (most of them) unless he sells his labor-power to a capitalist. If such is the intimate connection between needed capitalist, in any particular shop, and the A. F. of L. that the S. L. P. man cannot work without he first submits to be plucked by the A. F. of L. through becoming a member, then the S. L. P. man has no choice. Under such circumstances an S. L. P. man is justified to be a member of the A. F. of L. It is a case of having to submit to black-mail.—Next question next week.

S. B. SEATTLE, WASH.—Napszod, of Krakau, Austria, is a Polish Socialist daily.

F. V. H., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Address J. Eads How, Pres. Int'l Brotherhood Welfare Ass'n., N. Y.—Supply of rings is exhausted.

B. J. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Have you never found yourself in the predicament of being courteous, and even complimentary, to a mastiff that endangered the contour of your calves? Did you never, on such occasions, say to the mastiff, which you would have throttled if you could, "Dear doggy," "Nice Doggy," "Good Doggy"? Were such "compliments" not the surest proclamation on your part that the mastiff was everything but "dear," "nice," and "good"?—You should realize that when a foe calls us "respectable," he actually proclaims us, to our glory, just the opposite.

J. M., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The circular was received long ago.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; I. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; C. R. D., S. D., DEERFIELD, KAN.; H. F., ST. LOUIS, MO.; J. F. D., NEW YORK, N. Y.; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; J. J., NEW YORK, N. Y.; B. F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; L. A., DALLAS, TEX.; J. C., PHILA., PA.—Matter received.

## Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalism, Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the glided houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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## OFFICIAL

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**CANADIAN S. L. P.,** Philip Courtenay,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-  
nue, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,** the  
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
10 p. m.

## VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the  
S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular ses-  
sion on August 29, with Jerome in the  
chair. All members present.

Minutes of the last meeting adopted  
as read.

Correspondence:— From Organizer  
Mueller of Richmond enclosing voting  
returns re convention. From National  
Secretary on general Party affairs. Com-  
rade Reader tendered his resignation as  
member of the S. E. C.; accepted, and  
State Secretary instructed to notify Sec-  
tion Newport News to elect a successor.  
Tabulation of referendum vote on res-  
olutions adopted at the last State Con-  
vention:

"Shall the S. E. C. have the power to  
request the removal of an organizer?"  
In favor: Newport News, 8; Rich-  
mond, 6; Roanoke, 5; total 18. Against:  
Norfolk Co., 5; Newport News, 1; total  
against 6.

"Shall there be a ticket placed in the  
field for the coming fall state election?"  
In favor: Newport News, 8; Norfolk  
Co., 1; Roanoke, 1; total 10. Against:  
Newport News, 1; Richmond, 6; Roan-  
oke, 4; Norfolk Co., 4; total against 15.  
"Shall there be an annual convention  
instead of every four years?"

In favor: Newport News, 8; Rich-  
mond, 4; Norfolk Co., 5; Roanoke, 5;  
total 24. None against.

On the question of whether or no New-  
port News shall be the seat of the S. E.  
C., all Sections voted unanimously in  
favor none giving any tabulated vote.

State secretary was instructed to in-  
form Sections on results of referendum  
vote, and also to submit to the N. E. C.  
the new by-laws for approval.

The financial report was read and  
adopted, after which the meeting ad-  
journed. Receipts, \$3; Cash on hand  
\$14.05.

F. Buxton, Recording Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT OF CHICAGO LET-  
TISH SOCIALISTS.

An Entertainment will be given by  
the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation  
Section of Chicago on SATURDAY, Sep-  
tember 11, at 8 p. m. at Pulaski Hall,  
706-800 So. Ashland avenue, near  
Eighteenth street. On the program is  
Singing by the Section's Choir; "In the  
Morning Rush," a great play in four acts  
of the Russian Revolution, by F. Zim-  
merman; Dancing; Good Music. All  
kinds of refreshments will be served.  
Come and have a good time.

Committee.

## MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The State Conference of the Socialist  
Labor Party will be called to order at  
10 a. m. SUNDAY, September 5, in Com-  
mercial Hall, 694 Washington street,  
Boston. It will be called for the purpose  
of nominating a state ticket and such  
other business as may be brought be-  
fore the conference.

Reports will be rendered of the Na-  
tional Executive Committee sessions by  
your committeeman, Arthur E. Reimer,  
who will also report upon the work done  
during the agitation tour in the state.

Members are urged to attend where-  
ever possible and bring their member-  
ship cards.

For the Massachusetts S. E. C.,  
John Sweeney, Secretary.

## ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive  
Committee has engaged Samuel Stodel  
to speak where possible, but mainly to  
secure subscriptions to the Party  
Press and to dispose of Party litera-  
ture. All readers and sympathizers  
who are interested in this endeavor are  
kindly requested to assist him as much  
as possible. He will be in the follow-  
ing places at the stated dates:

Middletown—September 1, 2.  
Meriden—September 3, 4.  
Wallingford—September 5.  
Waterbury—September 6, 7, 8.  
Bristol—September 9.  
New Britain—September 10, 11, 12.  
Hartford—September 13, 14, 15, 16.  
So. Manchester—September 17.  
Rockville—September 18.

## SECTION NEW HAVEN'S PICNIC.

A grand afternoon and evening picnic  
will be given by Section New Haven,  
S. L. P., and the Swedish Socialist Club,  
on SATURDAY, September 4th, at Lion  
Park, Allington.

Prize Games for Children and Adults.  
A novel Nail Driving contest for ladies.  
Dancing from 6 to 10 p. m. Music by  
Warner's Orchestra. Refreshments.  
Tickets, 10 cents. Children free.

## OPERATING FUND.

There was a let up in propaganda  
work during the past week, also a big  
drop in contributions to this fund. The  
receipts for the week were \$6.55, con-  
tributed by:

G. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. 2.50  
Maxian Club, Ogden, Utah 1.50  
R. Visconti, Gloversville, N.Y. 1.05  
A. Ramsay, Cleveland, O. 1.00  
G. H. Winter, P'tchester, N.Y. .50

Total ..... 6.55  
Previously acknowledged.. 4,994.12

Grand total ..... \$5,000.67

OPERATING FUND OF THE GER-  
MAN PARTY ORGAN.

Amounts received up-to-date:—  
Section Plainfield, N. J. .... 1.00  
Section Hartford, Conn. .... 10.00  
Section Los Angeles, Cal. .... 5.00  
Section Rockville, Conn. .... 10.00  
Section Mystic, Conn. .... 10.00  
Collected at Rockville, Conn., on  
list No. 26 ..... 7.50

Total ..... \$43.50

Only five sections have so far re-  
sponded to our appeal and it is abso-  
lutely necessary that all the other sec-  
tions act promptly.

Manager "Volksfreund und Arbeiter-  
Zeitung."

S. L. P. MEN OF EAST PITTSBURG,  
PA., AND VICINITY, NOTICE!

A large mass meeting under the au-  
spices of Section Allegheny County,  
Socialist Labor Party, will be held on  
SUNDAY, September 12, 3 p. m., in East  
Pittsburg Turn Hall, Electric avenue,  
East Pittsburg, Pa. Admission is free  
and everyone is invited especially oppo-  
nents of the S. L. P. Free discussion is  
assured.

We ask our friends and comrades to  
adviser this meeting extensively and  
make sure of a large attendance. The  
following will be speakers: W. H. Car-  
roll, state organizer for the S. L. P. in  
Pennsylvania, W. H. Thomas, coal miner  
of Blytheville, and F. Weber, a bricklayer  
of Wilkinsburg.

Agitation Committee.

## SECTION CLEVELAND'S PICNIC.

Section Cleveland, O. S. L. P., will  
close its season of summer festivals  
with a grand picnic at Brookside Gar-  
den, West 25th street, near Brighton  
Bridge, on SUNDAY, September 5,  
commencing at 1 p. m. Tickets are  
twenty-five cents a couple, and can be  
had from all members and at office  
of German Party Organ, 1366 Ontario  
street, near St. Clair avenue.

The net proceeds will go to the cam-  
paign fund. Good music, dancing,  
sports and entertainments for young  
and old. Every comrade, friend and  
sympathizer is urgently requested to  
be present and to agitate among his  
friends, neighbors and shopmates for  
a good attendance. A pleasant after-  
noon and night can be assured to every  
guest. All car lines transfer to W.  
25th street. The Committee.

## Drink Mistletoe Rye

The Finest of the Finest. Try It.  
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it on to a friend.

## OHIO

Leads Missouri in Two State Propa-  
ganda Contest.

Ohio walked away from Missouri in  
the propaganda contest between the  
two States. Missouri's showing would  
have been better had Section Kansas  
City participated in the contest.

From Ohio we received for the Daily  
and Weekly People, \$35.25, and Labor  
News \$41.20, total, \$76.45; and from  
Missouri Daily and Weekly People,  
\$24.62, and Labor News \$1.67, total,  
\$26.29.

There was a let up in the general  
activity during the week ending Aug-  
ust 28, just at the time when the  
agitation should have been pushed  
most vigorously. The McKees Rocks  
strike, engaging the attention of the  
working class, furnished a most ex-  
cellent opportunity for propaganda.

Those sending two or more new sub-  
scriptions were:

A. Rolph, San Francisco, Cal. .... 3  
Section Denver, Colo. .... 7  
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. .... 2  
S. A. J. Stodell, Connecticut .... 2  
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill. .... 2  
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill. .... 4  
C. Pierson, Indianapolis, Ind. .... 24  
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. .... 6  
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass. .... 3  
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. .... 5  
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass. .... 2  
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass. .... 2  
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. .... 8  
M. Robertson, St. Louis, Mo. .... 2  
W. L. Kolkmeier, St. Charles Mo. .... 2  
H. Gerrabeck, Detroit, Mich. .... 2  
Mrs. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich. .... 2  
R. Katz, New York State .... 2  
J. Yates, Buffalo, N. Y. .... 4  
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. .... 8  
K. Georgevitch, Philadelphia, Pa. .... 4  
W. H. Carroll, Pittsburgh, Pa. .... 5  
E. C. Anderson, Salt Lake, Utah .... 2

## PROPAGANDA CONTESTS.

The Michigan-Kentucky contest  
closed August 28; the Wisconsin-Indiana  
one ends September 4; Arizona  
and Maryland are in the field from  
September 5 to 18.

## PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

Replenish Your Stock on Hand at \$1.00  
Per Thousand, Postage Prepaid.

2.—THE WORKING CLASS.—Why  
it must be the Recruiting Ground for  
the Socialist Army.

6.—CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT—  
It grinds out and then grinds down the  
Wage Worker.

7.—SOCIAL JUSTICE.—That will be  
the cornerstone of the Socialist Re-  
public.

10.—PATRIOTISM.—Only the Social-  
ist idea can promote the true sort.

## READY FOR LABOR DAY OUTING.

Section New York Will Make Merry at  
Van Cortlandt Park.

The Entertainment Committee of Sec-  
tion New York takes pleasure in an-  
nouncing that all arrangements for the  
grand family Outing to be held on Labor  
Day, Monday, September 6th, under the  
auspices of the Socialist Labor Party are  
now completed. As has been previously  
announced, "The Orchard" at Van Cort-  
landt Park is the place selected. This  
place is well known by New Yorkers as  
being the most ideal spot for a family  
outing. While there is no dancing pa-  
vilion, the surroundings and shady nooks  
and corners more than make up for that.  
A place for recreation is the Orchard.

Those of the comrades and our sym-  
patizers who realize the importance and  
the necessity of raising money to  
carry on Section New York's campaign  
will do well to work for the success of  
this outing. No tickets will be sold but  
an admission of ten cents will be collect-  
ed on the grounds. Refreshments will be  
sold at popular prices. Games will be  
run off for prizes for men, women and  
children.

A committee will be in waiting at the  
subway station and direct guests to the  
grounds.  
Don't forget the date, Monday, Sep-  
tember 6th, 10 a. m. Don't forget the  
place.  
Take Broadway subway express, get off  
at the Terminal, where members of the  
S. L. P. will be in waiting. Get all your  
friends to come along and enjoy them-  
selves. All together, comrades, for the  
success of the Outing.

Entertainment Committee,  
A. Orange, Secretary.

When patronizing those who advertize  
in the Daily People fail not to tell them  
that you saw their advertisement in the  
Daily People.

## HELL AT M'KEE'S ROCKS.

(Continued from page 1.)

some time stamping the letters and then  
went to the home of a friend at 1416  
East Ohio street.

"I returned to McKees Rocks on Tues-  
day afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock  
and, with a friend, I went to Lubi's  
hotel. While there I heard a report that  
another body had been found in Schoen-  
ville. With my friend I went to investi-  
gate, and, if necessary, to make ar-  
rangements for the man's funeral.

"On my return from Schoenville I was  
met by Lieutenant Smith and another  
trooper. Another man was with them  
and after pointing me out to the officers,  
the trooper said to Smith, 'There's the  
man we want.'

"Take him down," was Smith's com-  
mand, and the trooper seized me and told  
me I was under arrest. He refused to  
tell me what I was charged with, but I  
learned that the man told them I was  
mixed up in Sunday night's trouble.  
That is not so, for I was in Allegheny  
when the trouble occurred.

"I was taken to the office of one of the  
deputies inside the gate of the plant. The  
deputy said to me, 'Were you at the  
sheriff's office in Pittsburgh?'

"I told him I had been at the sheriff's  
office and he asked me what business I  
had there.

"I said 'That's my business,' and they  
grabbed me and hustled me into a box  
car, where I was locked up alone."

"At 10 o'clock last night I asked for a  
drink of water and a piece of bread. I  
was told to get back and keep quiet.  
They brought me nothing to eat for 24  
hours, and when they did bring me a  
sandwich it smelled so bad and I was so  
sick I could not eat it. There was noth-  
ing to sit or lie on and I had to make my  
bed on a layer of dirty sawdust. The  
car was in a filthy condition, as a large  
number of men had been locked up and  
there are no sanitary conveniences, and  
the stench was almost unbearable.

"When my friends came to see me  
Deputy Sheriff Miller told them he had  
orders from the sheriff to take extra  
good care of me. If I was given 'extra  
good care' I feel sorry for the others who  
only received ordinary treatment."

Vuk has the sandwich which he was  
given while locked up, the only food fur-  
nished during his confinement; and the  
meat was absolutely unfit to eat.

Vuk knows the man who falsely told  
the troopers that he was active in Sun-  
day night's disturbance, and says he is  
stopping at Green's hotel, in McKees  
Rocks, the place at which a number of  
strike breakers have been quartered, but  
Vuk refuses to tell the man's name, fear-  
ing that friends would do the informant  
bodily harm.

Several of the more prominent strike  
breakers, who have been identified with  
the original charges of peonage at the  
plant, have been seen during the past  
few days, supplied with rolls of money.  
Some of the men, it is said, were paid to  
leave the city at once, but on arriving at  
the railroad stations they found repre-  
sentatives of the strikers there, who  
spotted them at once.

The strike breakers became so alarmed  
that they refused to go at the times spe-  
cified and the company is declared to  
have supplied them with still more cash  
to enable them to live secluded in the  
city until they might be able to get out  
of town. Some of these men, it is stated  
can now be found among the cheap res-  
taurants and lodging houses, in the lower  
wards of the city, although they are  
keeping indoors as much as possible.

Five strike breakers returned to their  
New York homes yesterday from Mc-  
Kees Rocks, Pa. They are James Gott-  
fried, Alexander Friedman, Joseph Dia-  
mond, James Graden, and Joseph Bredes.  
They had been taken to Pittsburgh with  
other machinists, two weeks ago, to  
break the Pressed Steel Car Company's  
strike.

According to the story told by the five  
men, they saw an advertisement for  
"machinists" in the "help wanted" col-  
umns of a newspaper. All five had re-  
cently come to this country and wanted  
work. They met "Sam" Cohen, who told  
them that he wanted "1,000 railroad car  
truck builders," and that he was willing  
to pay \$3 a day. To impress the men,  
he had them sign their names to a piece  
of paper on which there was some writ-  
ing. They agreed to go, and on July 16  
they were taken to Jersey City by Cohen  
and put on a train. Getting off at Pitts-  
burg, they were herded on a big trans-  
port and taken up the river to the  
Pressed Steel Car Company's works.

There they were set to work imme-  
diately, without even a chance to rest  
after their journey. For the next nine  
days and nights they worked, ate, and  
slept in barnlike structures inside the  
stockade, with 2,000 machinists and oth-  
er laborers who, they say, were at work  
inside the stockade against their will.

Although they had been told that they  
were going to a "good job," the men  
worked, they say, like convicts, sur-  
rounded by armed guards, in constant  
fear of attack and within earshot of ex-  
ploding pistols.

"We were helpless," said Gottfried.

"We were surrounded by armed guards.  
Part of them seemed to have been hired  
to keep the strikers out. Others seemed  
to be engaged to keep strike breakers in.  
I kept on working until the Austrian  
consul came and made a fuss. Then  
Cohen said to me: 'Don't go around  
talking. We'll give you your money and  
you can go.' I had been there nine days  
and they paid me \$27."

As was the case yesterday, all the men  
testified that they were brought to Mc-  
Kees Rocks without knowing that they  
were coming to break a strike.

To a man they testified that the food  
was bad and that they had trouble to get  
it, even such as it was. Shaw said that  
he suffered from ptomaine poisoning, and  
Thomas B. Snowden of Philadelphia told  
of being brought from Philadelphia to  
McKees Rocks without being given any-  
thing to eat.

"I ate dinner in Philadelphia on Mon-  
day night," he said, "and the next meal  
I got was Wednesday noon, and then the  
food they gave me in the plant was so  
bad I couldn't eat it."

Snowden said when he found himself a  
strikebreaker he wanted to quit at once,  
but he understood from the men that he  
would not be allowed to get out. So he  
went to a knothole in the stockade and  
spoke to a passing foreigner. And, find-  
ing a piece of paper on the ground, he  
wrote the following letter and threw it  
over the fence to the striker, who took  
it to the strikers' Executive Committee:  
"I got your letter, [meaning the one  
the foreigner had tossed over the fence  
to him], but it is hard to get over the  
fence, for there are men with guns sta-  
tioned 100 yards apart at the fence with  
guns. A man tried to get out last night  
and got shot in the leg. There are about  
1,000 scabs in here."

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish  
standing advertisements of Section head-  
quarters, or other permanent announce-  
ments. The charge will be five dollars a  
year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P.  
Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Fed-  
eration, 49 Union Street, San Francisco,  
Cal., 49 Duhose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and  
public reading room at 317 East Sev-  
enth street. Public educational meetings  
Sunday evenings. People readers are  
invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O.,  
S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General  
Committee meets every second and  
fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and  
Hungarian educational meetings every  
Wednesday and Sunday. Open every  
night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets  
first and third Sunday of the month at 3  
p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario  
street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets  
every first Saturday in the month at  
8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton  
street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,  
room 3. Regular meetings second and  
fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Commit-  
tee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary.  
22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold,  
Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st.,  
Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward  
Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets  
every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western  
avenues. Workingmen and women in-  
vited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan  
Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207.  
P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings  
every Sunday, 8 p. m., Macabee Hall,  
corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the  
Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed  
to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds  
a business meeting every second and  
fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m.  
at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash  
streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and  
3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401  
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The New York Labor News Company  
is the literary agency of the Socialist  
Labor Party. It prints nothing but  
sound Socialist literature.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor  
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-  
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assem-  
bled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and  
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to  
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-  
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-  
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present  
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of  
THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery  
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but  
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true  
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-  
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-  
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the  
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and  
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his lib-  
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those  
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory  
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic  
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-  
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist  
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the con-  
vulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the  
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces,  
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory  
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of  
life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the  
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of  
the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social  
evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its  
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-  
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the  
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to  
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a  
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-  
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place  
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class in-  
terests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human  
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing  
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means  
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of  
the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative  
Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,  
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which  
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his  
faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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history of the oppressing and op-  
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present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disap-  
peared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It  
is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in suc-  
cessive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is  
fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries  
of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only  
parts have been translated into English. We don't know the  
reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the  
communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De  
Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor  
News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as  
to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the  
first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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